

Language Functions

الوظائف اللغوية

(راجع وتدرّب في نفس الوقت) عرض لجميع الوظائف اللغوية بطريقة سهلة متبوعة بتدريبات على كل وحدة على حدة.

Unit 7

1. Talking about habitats of animals :

A : Where does the orangutan live ? أين يعيش إنسان الغابة ؟

B : It lives in the rainforests. يعيش في الغابات الاستوائية.

A : How much of Egypt is a desert habitat ?

• كم تمثل البيئة الصحراوية من مساحة مصر ؟

B : About 95% حوالي ٩٥٪.

2. Asking for clarification :

٢. طلب توضيح المعلومات :

A : Go along this road and turn left. The hospital is on the right.

• سر بطول هذا الطريق واتجه يساراً. ستجد المستشفى على اليمين.

B : I'm still confused. Could you say that in another way ?

• أنا مازلت لا أفهم. هل يمكن أن توضح بطريقة أخرى ؟

• Complete the following dialogue :

Ahmed and Ayman are talking about natural habitats.

Ahmed : Hello, Ayman. What are you doing ?

Ayman : Hi, Ahmed. (1) *I'm reading a book .*

Ahmed : (2) *what is the book about ?*

Ayman : The book is about animals in rainforests.

Ahmed : (3) *What's your Favourite rainforest animal*

Ayman : The orangutan is my favourite rainforest animal.

Ahmed : What is the problem that affects rainforests badly ?

Ayman : (4) *Deforestation is the problem that affects*

Ahmed : What does deforestation mean ? *rainforest badly .*

Ayman : (5) *it means cutting down trees*

Unit 8

* Discussing environmental problems : مناقشة مشاكل بيئية :

A : What do you think of recycling projects ?

• ما رأيك في مشروعات إعادة التدوير ؟

B : They protect the environment from pollution. إنها تحمي البيئة من التلوث.

A : What are the bad effects of climate change ?

• ما هي الآثار السلبية للتغير المناخي ؟

B : It can cause floods in some areas. يمكن أن يسبب فيضانات في بعض المناطق.

A : How can we reduce air pollution ? كيف يمكننا أن نقلل تلوث الهواء ؟

B : By planting more trees and riding bikes more than vehicles.

• عن طريق زراعة المزيد من الأشجار وركوب الدراجات بدلاً من المركبات.

• Complete the following dialogue :

Nadine meets her friend Amira after the English exam.

Nadine : Hello, Amira. How was your English exam ?

Amira : It was perfect. In fact, it was easy.

(1) *How did you do in the exam?*

Nadine : I didn't do well.

Amira : (2) *Why didn't you do well?*

Nadine : Because the test was really easy, but

(3) *I wasn't ready for the exam*

Amira : (4) *Why weren't you ready for it?*

Nadine : I didn't get ready because my mum was sick.

Amira : And how's your mum now ?

Nadine : (5) *She is fine now.*

Amira : Anyway, you can do well in the next exam.

Unit 9

1. Giving and responding to opinions : الإبداء والاستجابة للآراء :

A : What do you think of solar energy projects in Africa ?

• ما رأيك في مشروعات الطاقة الشمسية في أفريقيا ؟

B : I think they are very useful.

• أعتقد أنها مفيدة جداً.

A : What's your opinion about renewable energy ?

B : In my opinion, it's very cheap and sustainable.

• في رأيي أنها رخيصة ودائمة.

2. Discussing how to live more sustainably :

٢. مناقشة عن كيفية الحياة بطريقة أكثر استدامة :

A : What could you stop using or buying that is bad for the environment ?
• ما الأشياء الضارة بالبيئة التي يمكنك التوقف عن استخدامها أو شرائها ؟

B : I could stop using plastic shopping bags.
• يمكنني التوقف عن استخدام أكياس التسوق البلاستيكية.

A : What other things could you do to live a more sustainable life ?
• ما الأشياء الأخرى التي يمكنك القيام بها لتعيش حياة أكثر استدامة ؟

B : I could use energy-saving light bulbs and rechargeable batteries.
• يمكنني استخدام مصابيح موفرة للطاقة وبطاريات قابلة لإعادة الشحن.

• Complete the following dialogue :

Ayman and Ashraf are talking about renewable energy.

Ayman: Hello Ashraf. What are you reading ?

Ashraf : Hello, Ayman. (1) *I'm reading an article.*

Ayman: (2) *What is it about?*

Ashraf : It is about renewable energy.

Ayman: (3) *What is your opinion of renewable energy?*

Ashraf : In my opinion, it's our hope in the future.

Ayman: What are the forms of renewable energy ?

Ashraf : (4) *They are solar and wind power.*

Ayman: What do you think of solar energy projects in Egypt ?

Ashraf : (5) *I think they are useful.*

Unit 10

1. Talking about life experiences :

١. الحديث عن التجارب الحياتية :

A : Have you ever used a telescope ?

B : Yes, I used a telescope on the science trip.

A : Have you ever tried an unusual sport ?

B : Yes, I have tried mountain climbing.

• هل سبق لك واستخدام تليسكوب ؟
• نعم. لقد استخدمت تليسكوب في رحلة علمية.
• هل سبق لك وممارسة رياضة غير عادية ؟
• قسامة الجبال.

2. Talking about satellite technology : الحديث عن تكنولوجيا الأقمار الصناعية :

A : How can satellites help us ? كيف تساعدنا الأقمار الصناعية ؟

B : Satellites can help us to study the weather well.

يمكن أن تساعدنا الأقمار الصناعية في دراسة الطقس جيدًا.

Complete the following dialogue :

Noura and Hala are talking about Dr Farouk El-Baz.

Noura : Good evening Hala. How are things ?

Hala : Good evening Noura (1) *I'm fine thanks*

Noura : Have you heard about Dr Farouk El-Baz ?

Hala : (2) *Yes, I have heard about him.*

Noura : (3) *What did you hear?*

Hala : I heard that he helped the astronauts a lot using satellites.

Noura : (4) *Did he help Egypt?*

Hala : Yes, he helped Egypt a lot.

Noura : How did he help Egypt ?

Hala : (5) *By finding underground water in the western desert.*

That's because water in the Western Desert is really useful.

Unit 11

1. Discussing types of news :

1. مناقشة أنواع الأخبار :

A : What kinds of media do you trust most ?

• ما هي أنواع وسائل الإعلام التي تثق فيها كثيرًا ؟

B : I trust radio broadcasting so much.

• أنا أثق في إذاعة الراديو كثيرًا.

A : What job do you like in media ?

• ما هي الوظيفة التي تحبها في الإعلام ؟

B : I like the job of the photographer.

• أحب وظيفة المصور.

2. Asking and answering question about media :

2. توجيه أسئلة والرد عليها عن الصحافة والإعلام :

A : Would you like to work in the media ?

• هل تود العمل في مجال الإعلام ؟

B : Yes.

• نعم.

A : Which jobs would you like to do in the media ? Why ?

• أي الوظائف تود العمل بها في مجال الإعلام ؟ ولماذا ؟

B : I would like to be a journalist as I like researching and writing news

articles.

• أود أن أعمل صحفيًا لأنني أحب البحث وكتابة المقالات الصحفية.

A : Which jobs wouldn't you like to do in the media ? Why ?

• أى الوظائف لا تود العمل بها فى مجال الإعلام ؟ ولماذا ؟

B : I wouldn't like to be a camera operator as it needs a lot of time.

• لا أود أن أعمل مصور تليفزيونى لأنها تحتاج للكثير من الوقت.

3. Discussing types of news :

٣. مناقشة أنواع الأخبار :

A : Which type of media do you trust the most ?

• أى نوع من وسائل الإعلام تثق به أكثر ؟

B : I prefer the newspapers and TV programmes.

• أفضل الصحف والبرامج التليفزيونية.

A : What type of media do you think is most interesting for news ?

• أى نوع من وسائل الإعلام تعتقد أنها أكثر إهتماماً بالأخبار ؟

B : I think TV.

• أعتقد التلفاز.

4. Describing a picture from the news :

٤. وصف صورة من الأخبار :

A : What caused this flood in the city centre ?

• ما الذى تسبب فى هذا الفيضان فى وسط المدينة ؟

B : The picture shows that a large water pipe was burst.

• توضح الصورة أن ماسورة مياه ضخمة انفجرت.

Complete the following dialogue :

Ahmed and Hassan are talking about their future jobs.

Ahmed : Hi, Hassan. Can I ask you some questions ?

Hassan : (1) *Yes, of course.*

Ahmed : (2) ? *Do you like media ?*

Hassan : Yes, I like media so much.

Ahmed : (3) ? *What job do you like ?*

Hassan : I like the job of newsreader so much.

Ahmed : What skills needed for this job ?

Hassan : (4) *He must be intelligent and fluent* What about your favourite future job ?

Ahmed : (5) *Photographer*

Hassan : Great. The photographer is a great job.

Unit 12

1. Making predictions and discussing personal goals :

١. عمل تنبؤات ومناقشة الأهداف الشخصية :

A : Do you think e-sports will become more popular than football ?

• هل تعتقد أن الرياضة الإلكترونية ستكون أكثر شعبية من كرة القدم ؟

B : I don't think so.

• لا أعتقد ذلك.

A : What's your dream job ?

• ما هي الوظيفة التي تحلم بها ؟

B : My dream job is to be an engineer.

• أحلم بأن أكون مهندس.

2. Expressing certainty and uncertainty about the future :

٢. التعبير عن التأكيد وعدم التأكيد في المستقبل :

A : What do you think your city will be like in 2050 ?

• في اعتقادك كيف سيكون شكل مدينتك في عام ٢٠٥٠ ؟

B : I think there will definitely be more tall buildings.

• أعتقد أنه سيكون هناك بالتأكيد مزيداً من المباني العالية.

Complete the following dialogue :

Amira and Noha are talking about life in the future.

Amira : Good morning Noha. I watched a great programme on TV yesterday.

Noha : Good morning. (1) *What was it about?*

Amira : It was about how life will be in the future.

Noha : (2) *Did it? talk about robots?*

Amira : Yes, it talked about robots.


Noha : What do you think robots can do in the future ?

Amira : (3) *they can do many things* They also talked about their roles in hospital.

Noha : (4) *Really* ! How can they help patients ?

Amira : (5) *They will give them medicine.*

Noha : I think life will be easier in the future.



Writing لمراجعة مهارة الكتابة
انظر في نهاية كتاب الشرح

Reading لإتقان مهارة القراءة
انظر كراسة المهارات

personification

the representation of a thing or a quality as a person

التشخيص / التجسيد

tongue - twister

very difficult to say

صعب النطق به

III Synonyms المترادفات

word	الكلمة	Synonyms	المترادف
cause	سبب	reason	
strange	غريب	unusual	
crawl	يزحف	move slowly	
clasp	يمسك	hold	

IV Antonyms المضادات

word	الكلمة	Antonym	المضاد
bright	فاتح اللون	dark	داكن اللون
cause	سبب	result	نتيجة
fill	يملا	empty	يُفرغ

V Prefixes, suffixes

* en -	→	endanger	يُعرض للخطر
* - er	→	publisher	ناشر

VI Important expressions & prepositions

symbol of	رمز لـ	carry out	يُنفذ
kind of	نوع من	ask for directions	يطلب الاتجاهات
a three-hour drive	قيادة لمدة ٣ ساعات	give an example	ي طرح مثالاً
fall into	يسقط في	get from ... to ...	يصل من ... إلى ...
cut out of	منحوت في	live for up to ...	يعيش فيما يزيد على ...
in the shape of	على شكل	famous for	مشهور بـ
(Be) surrounded by	مُحاط بـ	(Be) covered by	مغطى بـ
in danger	في خطر	worried about	قلق بشأن

Exercise on Vocabulary

⊙ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. There are a lot of trees in the and it rains a lot there.

a. rainforests

b. deserts

c. poles

d. coasts

2. Our house is by a fence of trees.
a. blocked b. surrounded c. clicked d. stood
3. "....." is the antonym of the word "protect".
a. Keep b. Damage c. Develop d. Save
4. Mobile phones are of modern technology.
a. wanders b. wonders c. borders d. palms
5. Cutting down all trees in one area is called
a. condensation b. evaporation
c. deforestation d. space station
6. "....." means being put in a dangerous situation.
a. Safe b. Save
c. Surrounded d. Endangered
7. Students in the Faculty of Science study many of plants and animals.
a. spaces b. species c. slices d. pieces
8. The synonym of the word "famous" is ".....".
a. unknown b. well-known c. unclear d. strange
9. The doctor advised me to change my to get better.
a. lifestyle b. clothes c. town d. friends
10. The coastal habitat is found next to the
a. desert b. sea c. North Pole d. lake

Unit 8

I Important Vocabulary

air pollution	تلوث الهواء	absorb	يمتص
melting ice	انصهار الجليد	renewable energy	طاقة متجددة
landfill sites	أماكن تجمع القمامة	avoid	يتجنب
carbon dioxide	ثاني أكسيد الكربون	climate change	تغير مناخي
fossil fuels	وقود حفري	solar energy	طاقة شمسية
methane gas	غاز الميثان	electricity	كهرباء
printer	طابعة	recycle	يعيد تدوير
ink	حبر	traditions	تقاليد

VI Important expressions & prepositions

find out	يكتشف	slow down	يبطئ
get worse	يزداد سوء	keep ... clean	يحافظ على ... نظيف
get hotter	يزداد حرارة	type of	نوع من
reason for	سبب لـ / مبرر لـ	connected to	متصل / مرتبط بـ
take turns	يتبادل الأدوار	bad for	سيء لـ
throw away	يرمي / يلقي	that's why	لهذا السبب
make into	يحول إلى	move to	ينتقل إلى
forms of	أشكال لـ	according to	طبقاً لـ / وفقاً لـ
decide to	يقرر أن	agree with	يتفق مع شخص
cut down trees	يقطع الأشجار	give a speech	يُلقى خطاب

Exercise on Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

- are forms of non-renewable energy.
 - Solar energy
 - Fossil fuels
 - Hydroelectric power
 - Wind turbines
- Trees in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen.
 - move
 - breathe
 - make
 - turn
- sites are dangerous for the environment. We should recycle rubbish instead.
 - Landfill
 - Factories
 - Hospitals
 - Parks
- are used for covering floors.
 - Sofas
 - Carpets
 - Curtains
 - Blankets
- "Take in" can be replaced by the word ".....".
 - give out
 - absorb
 - repeat
 - recycle
- The headmaster a speech about the importance of recycling old things.
 - made
 - gave
 - took
 - left

7. You should making bad friends.

- a. suggest b. avoid c. prefer

8. We can get energy from the sun.

- a. wind b. solar
c. lunar d. non-renewable

9. What are the for climate changes in the world ?

- a. causes b. reasons c. seasons

10. "....." is the antonym of the word "decrease".

- a. Reduce b. Increase c. Slow down

d. advantages

d. Interrupt

d. practise
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Unit 9

I Important Vocabulary

energy - saving light bulb	مصباح كهربى موفر للطاقة	communities	مجتمعات
waste	نفايات / يُهدر	environmental	بيئي
toothbrush	فرشاة أسنان	inexpensive	رخيص الثمن
climate change	تغير المناخ	simple	بسيط
remote	بعيد	electric grid	شبكة كهرباء
businesses	شركات	wind turbines	طواحين الهواء
private	خاص / ملاكى	water wheels	سواقي
solar panels	خلايا شمسية	give up	يستسلم / يتوقف / يقلع عن
remote control	جهاز تحكم عن بعد	air conditioning	تكييف الهواء
reusable	قابل لإعادة الاستخدام	totally	بشكل كامل
personally	شخصياً	opinions	آراء
farmland	أرض زراعية	desertification	التصحّر
permission	إذن	landscape	صور الطبيعة / منظر طبيعي
create	يُبدع / يخلق	bamboo	نبات الخيزران
region	منطقة	seed	بذرة
initiative	مبادرة	sustainable	مستدام
sea level	مستوى البحر	forests	غابات
floods	فيضانات		

Exercise on Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

- Coal and petrol are not sources of energy.
a. non-renewable b. useful
c. sustainable d. colorful
- Melting ice in the North Pole causes an increase in the sea
a. fish b. pollution c. level d. weeds
- The word "inexpensive" gives the same meaning as ".....".
a. dangerous b. cheap c. simple d. hard
- The antonym of the word "simple" is ".....".
a. easy b. complicated c. comfortable d. useful
- The synonym of the word "remote" is ".....".
a. near b. far c. close d. hard
- This factory dairy products such as cheese and yogurt.
a. reduces b. increases c. produces d. pollutes
- My uncle has a that makes parts of cars.
a. shop b. business c. hotel d. café
- "Fantastic" can be replaced with ".....".
a. terrible b. awesome c. dangerous d. ugly
- You should off your computer at night before sleeping.
a. take b. turn c. make d. put
- We should reusable things to protect the environment and save energy.
a. cycle b. rewrite c. recycle d. rearrange

Unit 10

I Important Vocabulary

space station	محطة فضائية	organise	ينظم
telescope	تليسكوب	solar system	المجموعة الشمسية
comet	مذنب	lenses	عدسات
space shuttle	مكوك فضائي	astronomer	عالم فلك

IV Antonyms المضادات

word الكلمة	Antonym المضاد
useful مفيد	useless غير مفيد
without بدون	with ب / مع
alive على قيد الحياة	dead ميت
stronger أقوى	weaker أضعف

V Prefixes, suffixes

* un -	→ uncomfortable / unpopular	غير مريح / غير محبوب
* - er	→ researcher	باحث
* - ful	→ successful	ناجح

VI Important expressions & Prepositions

go into space يسافر للفضاء الخارجي	come true يتحقق
interested in مهتم بـ	look for يبحث عن
find out يكتشف	learn about يتعلم عن
by the end of قبل نهاية	take notes يسجل ملاحظات
communicate with يتواصل مع	belong to ينتمي إلى / يخص
by the door بجوار الباب	talk to يتحدث إلى
land on يهبط على	make a phone call يجري مكالمة هاتفية
different from مختلف عن	do a research يقوم ببحث
dream of يحلم بـ	

Exercise on Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

- Many astronomers studied the planets in our solar
a. party b. group c. system d. team
- Scientists use the to make things nearer.
a. telescope b. helmet c. receiver d. drawer
- Satellites send to the internet to help us.
a. signs b. signals c. scenes d. slices
- You can take summer courses in English to your language.
a. prove b. approve c. improve d. move

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5. NASA sent many space into space.
a. stations b. shuttles c. planets d. cars
6. You can see a lot of satellites the Earth.
a. orbit b. leave c. hit d. build
7. "....." is the synonym of "let".
a. Arrive b. Allow c. Come d. Take
8. The person who studies the stars and planets is called a/an
a. astronaut b. astronomer c. vet d. teacher
9. The is a rock that flies through space.
a. comet b. star c. planet d. moon
10. is called the red planet.
a. Earth b. Mars c. Pluto d. March

Unit 11

I Important Vocabulary

journalist	صحفي	radio presenter	مقدم برامج إذاعي
newsreader	قارئ النشرة	editor	محرر
photographer	مصور	normally	طبيعياً
witness	شاهد	city centre	وسط البلد
local	محلي	pipe	ماسورة
warning	تحذير	fix	يصلح
leather	جلد	necklace	عقد
interesting	شيق	explain	يشرح
football tournament	دوري كرة القدم	tourism	سياحة
recycling	إعادة التدوير	discuss	يناقش
government	حكومة	apartment	شقة سكنية
newspaper	جريدة	teenagers	مراهقين
apparently	بوضوح	climbers	متسلقين الجبال
nature reserve	محمية طبيعية	description	وصف
wooden	خشبي	motorbike	دراجة نارية
donate	يتبرع	charity	جمعية خيرية
article	مقال	whale	حوت

know about	يعرف عن	by mistake	عن طريق الخطأ
get lost	يضل الطريق	want to	يريد أن
on a radio programme	فى برنامج إذاعي	get news	يعرف الأخبار
give reasons for	يعطى أسباب لـ	as quickly as possible	بأسرع ما يمكن

Exercise on Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

- The person who researches and writes news articles is called a
 a. photographer b. presenter
 c. journalist d. vet
- "Ordinarily" can be replaced by the word ".....".
 a. abnormally b. normally
 c. logically d. exceptionally
- "Quiet" is the antonym of the word ".....".
 a. noisy b. pleased c. unhappy d. sad
- My uncle reads the news in newspaper. He is a
 a. web designer b. newsreader
 c. camera operator d. teacher
- The writers usually get photographs from
 a. journalists b. photographers c. designers d. doctors
- means giving money to charities.
 a. Creating b. Donating c. Operating d. Checking
- A is the person who sees the event first and reports it.
 a. criminal b. barber c. witness d. baker
- We add the suffix to give the adjective of the word "wood".
 a. - ness b. - ly c. - en d. - tion
- It's time for I'm very hungry.
 a. sleeping b. fun c. lunch d. playing
- My grandfather from his work at the age of 65.
 a. joined b. retired c. prepared d. graduated

IV Antonyms المضادات		Antonym المضاد
word الكلمة	قدرة	عدم القدرة
ability	يرتفع	يسقط
rise	محترف	هاو
professional	ينجح	يفشل
succeed		

V Prefixes, Suffixes		عدم القدرة
* in -	→ inability	مستحيل
* im -	→ impossible	بلا قائد
* - less	→ driverless	محافظ
* - or	→ governor	

VI Important expressions & prepositions		يسمع عن
make prediction	يتنبأ	تنبأ
do project	يقوم بمشروع	يُلقى / يرمى
do well	يؤدي بشكل جيد	يعمل كـ
apply for	يتقدم لوظيفة	أهداف مستقبلية
do a course	يقوم بدورة تدريبية	ضد القانون
do a marathon	يشارك في سباق جري	تقلع (الطائرة) / يخلع (ملابس)
take ... away from	يأخذ بعيداً عن	يتطلع إلى
for example	على سبيل المثال	بخالف القانون
make sure	يتأكد	

Exercise on Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

- Mohamed Salah is my I admire him so much.
a. hire b. hero c. worker d. baker
- Mona works as a/an at a supermarket.
a. carpenter b. nurse c. assistant d. vet
- The synonym of the word "....." is "rise"
a. reduce b. increase c. break d. knock
- "....." is the antonym of the word "professional".
a. Amateur b. Client c. Hero d. Clerk

5. The suffix gives the noun of the word "disable".
 a. - ity b. - ment c. - ness d. - tion
6. The prefix gives the opposite of the word "renewable".
 a. dis - b. non - c. un - d. ir -
7. Ghada likes designing houses. She wants to be a/an
 a. doctor b. dentist c. architect d. nurse
8. The High Dam helped us a lot to the water of the Nile.
 a. damage b. control c. waste d. leave
9. are planes that don't have any wings.
 a. Helicopters b. Trains c. Drones d. Vans
10. is the ability of doing something well.
 a. Skull b. Skill c. Sail d. Sell

II General Revision on Language

٢. مراجعة على أهم القواعد اللغوية لكل وحدة وتدريبات عليها.

Unit 7

* Present and Past Simple Passive with and without "by" :

صيغة المبنى للمجهول فى زمنى المضارع والماضى البسيط باستخدام أو بدون استخدام "by"

1 Present Simple Passive :

نائب الفاعل + am / is / are + p.p.
 (المفعول الذى حل محل الفاعل)

- We use it when the action is more important than who does it.

- يستخدم عندما يكون الحدث أكثر أهمية من فاعله.

- ex. Warm wet areas **are called** a rainforest.
 ex. These habitats **are found** at the top and the bottom of Earth.
 ex. Gebel Elba **isn't visited** by many tourists.

2 The passive with (by) :

- We use the passive with (by) when you need to talk about the person or thing doing the action.

- يستخدم المبنى للمجهول مع (by) عندما نحتاج التحدث عن الشخص أو الشئ الذى فعل الحدث.

- ex. Egypt **is visited** by more than 14 million tourists every year.

- ex. The national park **is surrounded** by grasslands.
 ex. The goals **are scored** by Mohamed Salah.

3 Past Simple Passive :

نائب الفاعل
 (المفعول الذي حل محل الفاعل)

+ **was / were** + **P.P.**

- ex. This house **was built** in 1996.
 ex. The Pyramids **were built** thousands of years ago.
 ex. 14% of the rainforests **were lost** because of deforestation.

Exercise on Language

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets:

- The lake is (fill) with the bright blue water. **Filled**
- Last year, many homes (are) built near the river. **were**
- Who was this wall (painting) by? **painted**
- The news (are) watched by Ali. **is**
- The beaches are (cleaning) every day. **cleaned**
- Some of turtles' eggs are (eat) by birds and animals. **eaten**
- The pyramids (is) visited by tourists. **are**
- The e-mail (is) sent by Ali yesterday. **was**
- Many roads were (build) in our city. **built**
- Who was the telephone (invent) by? **invented**

Unit 8

1 "The first conditional" (if) :

حالة الشرطية الأولى :

وتستخدم للتعبير عن الأشياء الممكن حدوثها مستقبلاً :

- ex. If you study hard, you'll pass the exam.

(If / when) present simple , **will (not) + (inf)**

جملة الشرط Condition

النتيجة Result

- ex. If we recycle our rubbish, our environment will be cleaner.
 Coral reefs will die if our seas become warmer.

② Contrast :

ومع ذلك However

Subject

فاعل

+

verb

فعل

..... However,

subject

فاعل

+

verb

فعل

- ex. - About 90% of all seagrass has disappeared from the UK's coast in the last 100 years. **However**, there is an environmental project in the UK that is growing new seagrass.

ولكن / ومع ذلك / غير أن Nevertheless

Subject

فاعل

+

verb

فعل

..... Nevertheless,

subject

فاعل

+

verb

فعل

- ex. - The plants will still be quite small. **Nevertheless**, they will grow into 20,000 square metres of seagrass.

Exercise

on Language

- ⊙ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. If we burn plastic rubbish, it ^{will} (would) pollute the air.
2. What will ^{happen} (happens) if we don't train well ?
3. A good student needs ^{to study} (studying) hard to get high marks.
4. Tamer should avoid ^{eating} (to eat) unhealthy food.
5. Nour decided ^{To visit} (visiting) her brother Hassan.
6. Sama enjoys ^{playing} (play) video games.
7. How ^{will} (would) Tamer feel if he goes to the park ?
8. Our school wants ^{To start} (starting) a recycling project at school.
9. The girl ran ^{because} (so) she was afraid.
10. He was feeling ill. ^{However} (because), he went to school.

حالة (if) الشرطية الثانية :

2 "The second conditional" (if) :

تستخدم للتعبير عن الأشياء الغير حقيقية أو التخيلية في الوقت الحاضر :

ex. If I had money , I would buy a car.

if + past simple ماضى بسيط , **would (not) + inf.**
 جملة الشرط Condition Result النتيجة

ex. If there were more mangrove trees, there would be fewer floods.

ex. We would have fewer storms if climate change stopped.

Exercise on Language

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets

1. What did Mohamed use (used) to do when he was young ?
2. If Sara got (gets) up early, she would catch the bus.
3. Hala used to ride (rode) a bike, but now she doesn't.
4. What would (will) you do if you had a lot of money ?
5. Abdullah didn't use to play (play) in the street when he was young.
6. If we lived (live) in Alexandria, we would go to the beach.
7. They didn't (don't) use to have clean water when they were young.
8. Did Salma use (used) to watch video games, when she was five ?
9. They would win (won) the match if they played well.
10. Youssef used to get (gets) up early.

Unit 10

1 The Present Perfect Tense :

زمن المضارع التام :

Formation التكوين

He, she, It,	اسم مفرد	→	has	+	p.p
I, we, you, They,	اسم جمع	→	have		

- ex. - She has tried lots of different sports.
 - Have you ever used a telescope ?
 - She has written the lessons.
 - They have swept the floor.

2 The Present Perfect Continuous :

المضارع التام المستمر :

- للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمراً حتى الآن.

Subj. + (have / has been + inf. + ing)

ex. Nora Al Matrooshi has been dreaming of going into space all her life.

3 The Past Perfect Tense :

زمن الماضي التام :

Formation التكوين

Affirmative
statements

الجملة الخبرية
المثبتة

→ Subject فاعل + had ('d) + p.p.

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Usage الاستخدام

It expresses an action that happened before another one in the past.

- يعبر هذا الزمن عن حدث تم قبل حدث آخر في الماضي (الحدث الأول هو الماضي التام والحدث الثاني هو الماضي البسيط).

ex. - He **had done** his homework before he **watched** TV.

- They **had** their lunch after they **had studied** English.

ex. He **hadn't** published his ideas until just before he died.

Exercise on Language

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets :

1. (Have) she ever used a telescope ? **Has**

2. Omar had (finishes) his homework before watching TV. **Finished**

3. Judy and Lamar have (being) to Alexandria for 3 days. **been**

4. Has Shahd (never) visited Cairo ? **ever**

5. What (has) you been doing at school this week ? **have**

6. Salma has (did) her English homework. **done**

7. Nour has been (study) all day. **studying**

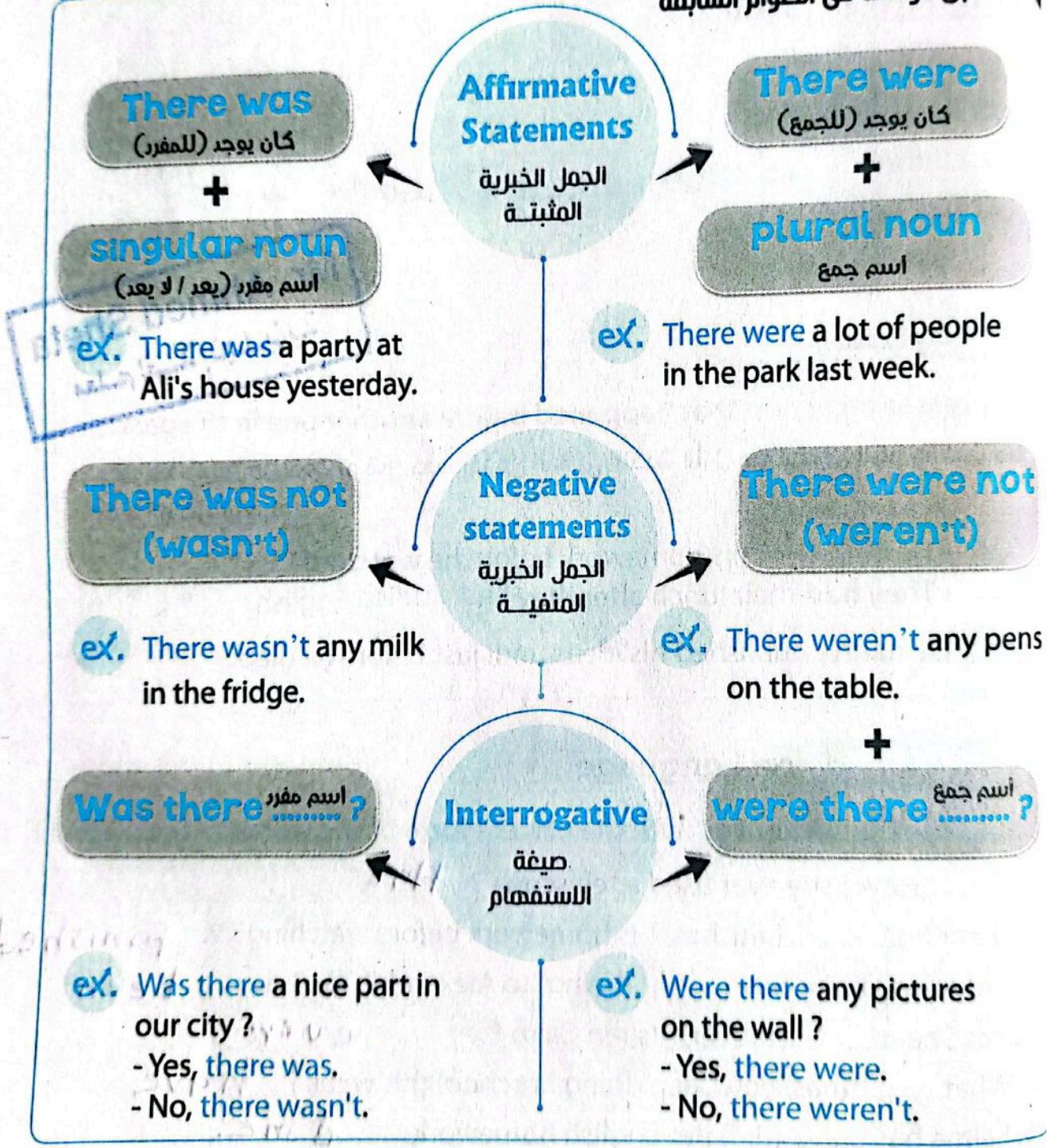
8. Has Hassan (visits) France before ? *visited*
 9. My friends (has) started a recycling project. *have*
 10. Have you ever (be) to Alexandria ? *been*

Unit 11

The past simple Tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

قد سبق دراسته في الأعوام السابقة



Reported Speech :

- الكلام المباشر "Direct Speech" هو الكلام الذى يأتى على لسان أحد ما مباشرة أو نصًا ويكون الكلام موضوعًا بين علامتى تنصيص "....." :-
- "I am ill", said Ali.
- الكلام الغير مباشر "Reported Speech" هو الكلام الذى ينقله شخص ما عن شخص آخر، ولا يوضع الكلام غير المباشر بين علامتى تنصيص :
- Ali said (that) he was ill.

Statement

الجملة الخبرية :

Speaker المتحدث Ali	فعل القول said / reported مفعول told + object	(that) that	subject الفاعل he	Past Simple فعل ماضى was	باقي الجملة ill.
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
الشخص الذى قال الكلام المباشر		يمكن حذفها	يتم تحويل الضمائر بما يتناسب مع المتكلم والمخاطب	يتحول الزمن الى الأبعد	

- تحويل فعل القول كالتالى :

say / says تبقى كما هي → "say / says"

say to / says to تحويل إلى → "tell / tells"

said تبقى كما هي → "said"

said to تحويل إلى → "told"

لا يأتى بعدها مفعول **said**

ex. Ali said, "I like rice." → Ali said that he liked rice.

لابد أن يأتى بعدها مفعول **told**

ex. "I like rice." Ali said to me. → Ali told me that he liked rice.

- تحذف الأقواس وترتبط بكلمة that ويمكن حذفها

promised / explained / admitted

- يمكن تحويل فعل القول إلى

ex. The owner explained that there would be over 100 new jobs.

Exercise on Language

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets :

1. There (was) many people in the Zoo last Friday. **were**
2. The teacher told Mona that he (checks) her homework. **checked**
3. Yesterday, Youssef (finds) his lost keys. **found**
4. Salma said that they (don't) go to the park on Monday. **didn't**

5. What **did** (are) you do last Monday?
 6. The little boy said that the factory **was** (is) on fire.
 7. Was there a bank near the school? - Yes, there **was** (is).
 8. Adel said that he **wanted** (wants) to visit the water park.
 9. Salma didn't **eat** (ate) crisps yesterday.
 10. The young girl said that she **didn't** (doesn't) go to the cinema.

Unit 12

1 (will / won't) + inf. المصدر

To talk about future predictions

- للتحدث عن تنبؤات مستقبلية.

- ex. By 2050, all of our energy will be renewable.
 ex. E-sports won't be more popular than football.

2 (will / won't) be able to + inf.

To talk about ability in the future.

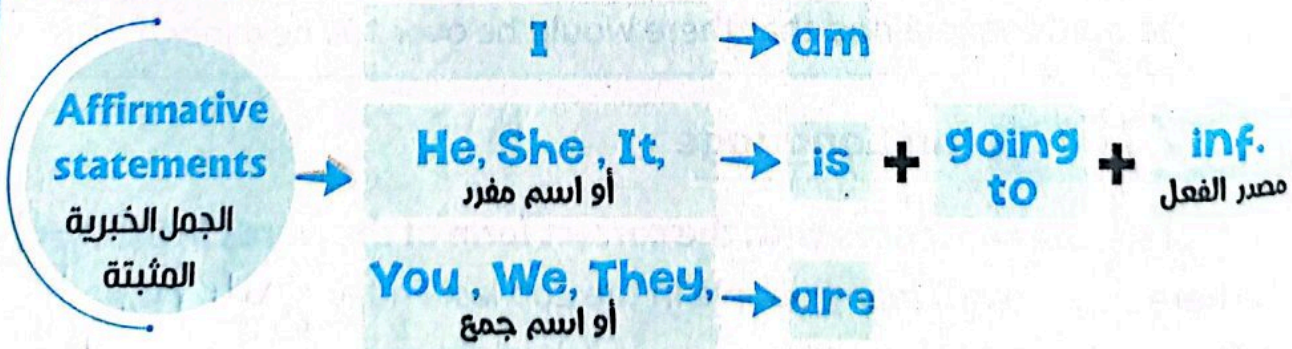
- يستخدم للتعبير عن القدرة في المستقبل.

- ex. In the future, scientists will be able to find good solutions to some challenges.
 ex. We won't be able to grow the food we need on the farmland we have.

3 (be) going to for future plans

- استخدم (be) going to للخطط المستقبلية

Formation التكوين



- ex. When I'm older, I'm going to work as a volunteer at weekends.

Exercise on Language

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets :

1. In the future, all of our energy will be (been) renewable.
2. Salma hopes that she (work) as a doctor when she's older. will work
3. Ali won't be able (achieve) his goal. To achieve
4. When Abdullah is older, he is going to (works) as an engineer. work
5. How will driverless cars (improves) our lives? improve
6. The man is going (water) the plants. To water
7. Our team won't (been) able to win the match. be
8. What will scientists be able to (doing) in the future? do
9. I think the weather will (being) hot tomorrow. be
10. Are you going (visit) your aunt tomorrow? To visit

احرص على اقتناء

EL-MOFASSER

في

اللغة الإنجليزية

المراجعة النهائية

لجميع المراحل التعليمية

Mr. Ahmed Sheta
معلم لغة إنجليزية

تدريبات عامة مجمعة من كتاب الطالب والتدريبات.

1 Vocabulary

Unit 7

Student's Book & Workbook

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

- means that there are fewer trees in rainforests. (SB page 6)
 a. Evaporation b. Cultivation c. Deforestation d. Civilization
- There are more than 7,000 different animals in the world, such as the orangutan. (SB page 6)
 a. dangerous b. endangered c. destroyed d. difficult
- The bodies of the mongooses are covered by thick (SB page 10)
 a. skin b. fur c. cotton d. leather
- Remember to your bottles with water before we go to the desert. (WB page 71)
 a. fall b. fill c. feel d. fail
- A group of animals or plants of the same kind is called (WB page 72)
 a. space b. species c. spoon d. spade

Unit 8

Student's Book & Workbook

- Solar energy and wind power are types of energy. (SB page 14)
 a. non-renewable b. renewable c. polluted d. expensive
- We can avoid down the trees by building the road in a different place. (SB page 15)
 a. taking b. cutting c. making d. giving
- Rubbish that isn't recycled is put into sites. (SB page 21)
 a. stations b. landfill c. ovens d. pipes
- Egypt is usually sunny, so it is a great place to use (WB page 78)
 a. rubbish b. solar energy c. wind energy d. water energy
- I'm going to a speech about the environment. (WB page 81)
 a. make b. take c. give d. decide

Unit 9

Student's Book & Workbook

- I use the rechargeable batteries for the TV control. (SB page 28)
a. far b. fast c. near d. remote
- conditioning makes the air inside a building cold. (SB page 28)
a. Smoke b. Air c. Oil d. Water
- This cup is made from a tall plant called a (WB page 84)
a. wheat b. corn c. bamboo d. reed
- We cannot continue to use petrol for cars because it is not (WB page 84)
a. sustainable b. usable c. rechargeable d. available
- The answer to this question is We all got it right ! (WB page 86)
a. remote b. hard c. simple d. far

Unit 10

Student's Book & Workbook

- A lot of satellites the Earth. (SB page 43)
a. keep b. protect c. orbit d. prevent
- A satellite sends a to a receiver on Earth. (SB page 43)
a. sign b. signal c. seal d. seat
- There are eight planets in our system. (SB page 43)
a. digestive b. solar c. normal d. total
- A person who travels into space is called a/an (WB page 93)
a. teacher b. engineer c. surgeon d. astronaut
- A is a rock that flies through space. (WB page 93)
a. comet b. telescope c. plane d. rocket

Unit 11

Student's Book & Workbook

- The workers will the pipe today with a new strong one. (SB page 46)
a. cut b. place c. replace d. damage
- A big, old red car is in the middle of the road. (SB page 47)
a. stick b. steak c. stuck d. tick

3. The is the person who researches and writes news articles.

a. vet

b. journalist

c. lawyer

d. photographer (WB page 16)

4. Ahmed loves taking photographs, so he wants to be a

a. presenter

b. photographer

c. journalist

d. vet

5. We can't play football because the ball has !

a. cut

b. burst

c. piped

d. pumped (WB page 16)

Unit 12

Student's Book & Workbook

1. Malak'd like to help people or help to the environment. She's going to work as a volunteer.

a. damage

b. prepare

c. protect

d. destroy (SB page 58)

2. Many young people take a/an in a business to learn about the job.

a. friendship

b. scholarship

c. internship

d. spaceship (SB page 63)

3. Don't throw this bottle away, we can it.

a. damage

b. burn

c. reuse

d. rewrite (SB page 63)

4. up means to start a business.

a. Make

b. Set

c. Build

d. Give (WB page 109)

5. The space between two things is called the between them.

a. distance

b. skill

c. internship

d. marathon (WB page 109)

2

Language

Unit 7

Student's Book & Workbook

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets :

1. These habitats (is) found at the top and the bottom of Earth. (SB page 3)

are

2. A lot of our rainforests are (cuts) down every year. (WB page 70)

cut

3. Trees were (planting) on the land to use for palm oil. (SB page 6)

planted

4. How ^{were} (was) the stones for the pyramids carried to Giza? (WB page 72)
5. Long ago, camels ^{were} (are) called "ships of the desert". (SB page 11)

Unit 8

Student's Book & Workbook

1. Our environment will be cleaner if we ^{recycle} (recycled) our rubbish. (SB page 13)
2. What ^{will} (would) you do if you don't understand the homework? (WB page 77)
3. If our oceans keep ^{getting} (to get) warmer, some coral reefs will die. (SB page 15)
4. I will ^{work} (worked) harder next year. (WB page 77)
5. They need ^{to have} (having) a lot of important materials inside them. (WB page 79)

Unit 9

Student's Book & Workbook

1. In the past, people didn't ^{use} (used) to use energy-saving light bulbs. (SB page 23)
2. If we had more money, we ^{could} (can) buy that new phone in the shop window. (WB page 85)
3. Those farmers ^{would move} (move) if there was another flood. (SB page 25)
4. Which food do you like that you didn't use ^{to like} (like) when you were young? (WB page 84)
5. If more villages ^{had} (have) electricity, more people would have better lives. (SB page 25)

Unit 10

Student's Book & Workbook

1. She has ^{tried} (trying) lots of different sports. (SB page 35)
2. I haven't ^{been} (be) to this restaurant before. (WB page 93)
3. Have you ^{ever} (never) helped to organise a sports event? (SB page 35)
4. They had ^{done} (doing) a lot of research. (WB page 95)
5. What have you been ^{Learning} (learn) at school this week? (WB page 99)

Unit 11

Student's Book & Workbook

1. There ^{was} (is) a dangerous accident on the road to our school yesterday. (SB page 47)
2. Marwa's father ^{bought} (buys) a big motorbike last week. (WB page 101)
3. The man told us that the football tournament ^{would} (will) start the following day. (SB page 48)
4. Lama said that she ^{wanted} (wants) to go to the new water park. (WB page 102)
5. Taha Hussein ^{was born} (bear) in 1889. (WB page 101)

Unit 12

Student's Book & Workbook

1. By 2100, 95 percent of people will ^{Live} (lived) in tall buildings. (SB page 55)
2. I think it will ^{be} (being) hot and sunny. (WB page 107)
3. The farms will be able ^{to make} (make) their own electricity (SB page 57)
4. They won't be able to ^{Feed} (feeding) the monkeys. (WB page 108)
5. When I am older, I am going to ^{work} (works) as a volunteer at weekends. (SB page 59)

احرص على اقتناء



EL-MONASSER كتاب

المراجعة النهائية في

لجميع المراحل التعليمية

Units 7 & 8

Mr. Ahmed Sheta
معلم لغة إنجليزية

A. Language Functions

1 Complete the following dialogue :

Ashraf and Helmi are talking about animals and the environment.

Ashraf : Hi, Helmi. What are you watching ?

Helmi : Hi, Ashraf. I'm watching a documentary.

Ashraf : (1) ? *what is it about?*

Helmi : It talks about some natural habitats.

Ashraf : (2) ? *which animals do you prefer?*

Helmi : I prefer the rainforest animals. What about you ?

Ashraf : (3) *I prefer desert animals*

Helmi : You're right. Desert animals are amazing, but

(4) *I haven't watched anything about them.*

Ashraf : You can watch a documentary about them. Do you know any desert animals ?

Helmi : (5) *Yes, I know the Camel.*

B. Reading comprehension

2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list :

Great - building - built - walls - rocks - builders

The pyramids were (1) *built* in Giza thousands of years ago. The Ancient Egyptians used great (2) *builders* to build them. Large (3) *rocks* were used for building them. The (4) *Great* Pyramid is about 137 metres high. Egyptian people are so proud of their history. We should protect it well and children should know it.

3 Read the following text, then answer the questions :

There are many serious problems that face the environment nowadays. Our survival on the earth as human beings and animals is highly related with keeping these natural habitats well. The increase of population

and lack of planning caused some dangerous problems. Deforestation is one of these problems that endanger thousands of species of animals and plants.

The worst effect of deforestation is reducing the green area. Hence, it affects climate changes. The ratio of carbon dioxide will increase in air. Namely, the temperature of the earth will increase as well. In addition, we will lose a large amount of oxygen and we'll destroy the natural habitats of many animals and birds. This affects the natural balance in the environment.

Great efforts have been done by many countries to save the situation. Some countries began to encourage planting new kinds of trees that grow quickly to face the problem of deforestation. Others tried to prevent cutting down trees.

a. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The main idea of this passage is

a. keeping the environment

b. species of animals

c. increasing temperature

d. planning for future

2. Preventing cutting down trees is a

a. problem

b. solution

c. deforestation

d. pollution

3. Climate changes may lead to

a. earthquakes

b. increasing carbon dioxide

c. increasing oxygen

d. balance in the environment

b. Answer the following questions:

4. How can you infer from the text that many animals are in danger?

A lot of animals die out because of deforestation.

5. Do you think that deforestation is the only problem that causes climate change? How?

No, it isn't the only problem, Pollution is a main

6. Summarize the first paragraph of the text in one sentence. Problem

The problems that threaten
our life on earth.

C. Vocabulary & Structure

4 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

- "Strange" has the same meaning of ".....".
a. usual b. normal c. unusual d. regular
- This skirt is bright. It is not
a. colourful b. dark c. dirty d. clean
- We add the prefix to form the opposite of "connect".
a. un- b. dis- c. im- d. ir-
- To form the adjective of the word "tradition", we add the suffix
a. -able b. -al c. -ment d. -ness
- The energy we get from the sun is called energy.
a. lunar b. solar c. wind d. water
- Our school is by a fence of trees.
a. blocked b. surrounded c. clicked d. stood

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets :

- The pyramids (build) by many workers. were built
- Homework (doesn't do) by Ahmed. isn't done
- Who was the television (invent) by ? invented
- Ayman wants (studying) hard to get high marks. To study
- How (would) Hoda feel if she visits Alexandria ? will

D. Writing

6 Write ONE HUNDRED and TEN (110) words on the following :

"A review on the problem of deforestation"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Mr. Ahmed Sheta
م. أحمد شتا

A. Language Functions

1 Complete the following dialogue :

Hassan and Salma are talking about sources of energy.

Hassan : Hi, Salma. What are you doing ?

Salma : Hi, Hassan. (1) I am watching a program about -

Hassan : A programme about sustainable energy. (2) What does sustainable mean

Salma : The word "sustainable" means causing little or no damage to the environment.

Hassan : (3) Do countries use these sources nowadays?

Salma : Yes, a lot of countries try to use these sources of energy nowadays.

Hassan : What are the kinds of these sustainable energy ?

Salma : (4) They are solar energy and wind power.

Hassan : What do you think of using solar energy in Egypt ?

Salma : (5) I think it is useful.

B. Reading comprehension

2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list :

countryside - sustainable - solar - turned - save - turn

There are many ways to help the environment and (1) Save energy. If we (2) turn off lights before sleeping, we would save electricity. We can use (3) sustainable forms of energy such as (4) Solar energy. Many countries nowadays try to use new forms of renewable energy. Egypt has great projects of solar farms.

3 Read the following text, then answer the questions :

Many countries in the world now welcome tourists because of the money they bring. Many countries make great efforts to encourage tourism and many also depend on what they earn from it to keep their economies going. People who travel as tourists can choose the form of tourism that suits them. Some people like adventure tourism. While others prefer cultural tourism. People who have an illness can choose the medical tourism. Others prefer ecotourism.

Most tourists try to choose whichever places have fairly comfortable, cheap hotels, quiet, good food, safety, sunny weather or unusual things to see. They don't prefer places of bad weather or lack of safety.

One big problem for a country wishing to attract tourists is the high cost of building hotels for them. Building good hotels costs a lot of money, and many of the countries that need tourists are poor. What they spend on building has to be borrowed from foreign banks. Another problem is that big companies that build these hotels take large profits from them, so these countries don't make use of them at all.

a. Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. The suitable title for this passage is "....."

a. The dangers of tourism

b. Poor countries and tourism

c. Building hotels

d. Saving the environment

2. Some people don't go to a place for a holiday although they like it because

a. it is very pleasant

b. it is very comfortable

c. of bad weather

d. they might be treated well

3. Young people would be likely to choose tourism.

a. adventure

b. medical

c. conference

d. cultural

b. Answer the following questions :

4. Infer which types of tourism suit Egypt.

I think all kinds such as adventure, medical and cultural.

5. Which tourist places do you think are suitable for tourists in Egypt ?

The Pyramids, The beach, Aswan and Luxor.

6. Summarize the third paragraph in one sentence.

Poor countries and Tourism.

Mr. Ahmed Sheta
معلم لغة إنجليزية

C. Vocabulary & Structure

4 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. The word "remote" can be replaced by the word ".....".
a. strange b. large c. far d. near
2. "....." is a tall tropical plant that has hollow stems.
a. Corn b. Olive tree c. Bamboo d. Palm tree
3. "....." is the antonym of "alive".
a. Common b. Weak c. Dead d. Living
4. We can get the adjective of the noun "success" by adding the suffix
.....
a. -ment b. -ness c. -ful d. -ly
5. You can take summer courses in English to your language.
a. prove b. approve c. improve d. move
6. We can get the opposite of the word "advantages" by adding the prefix
.....
a. un- b. dis- c. ir- d. im-

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets :

1. What did Hassan use (used) to do when he was young ?
2. If Ayman studied (studies) well, he would pass the exam.
3. Salma has swept (sweep) the floor already.
4. My neighbours have (has) started a recycling project.
5. Has she ever been (be) to Hurghada ?

D. Writing

6 Write ONE HUNDRED and TEN (110) words on the following :

"A review about the problem of desertification in Africa"

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A. Language Functions

1 Complete the following dialogue :

Mohamed is talking to Sara who is a space engineer.

Mohamed : Welcome Sara. Can you tell us about your job ?

Sara : (1) *Yes, I am a space engineer*

Mohamed : When did you want to be a space engineer ?

Sara : (2) *I wanted to be a space engineer when I was young*

Mohamed : That's, great ! (3) *Where did you study space engineering*

Sara : I studied space engineering in Zagazig University.

Mohamed : (4) *Did you win space Technology competition?*

Sara : Yes, I won a space technology competition in London.

Mohamed : Are your parents proud of you ?

Sara : (5) *Yes, they are*

B. Reading comprehension

2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list :

started - online - have - has - English - had

My daughter Salma works for an (1) *English* language news website. She (2) *started* at a newspaper, but she thinks that more people read news (3) *online* now, so she prefers this job. Many different people send her their articles and she (4) *has* to decide which ones are the most important.

3 Read the following text, then answer the questions :

Alfred Nobel was born on 21st October 1833 in Sweden for a poor family. He was a chemist and a great inventor. Alfred couldn't go to school for many years because his father couldn't have enough money. Later, he was able to study because his father got a good job. Alfred was a very intelligent person. He was able to speak different languages. He also liked to read scientific books and to write stories. After his death in Italy in 1896, he left a lot of money, so people could start the Nobel Prize. These are awards for people's great achievements all over the world in

different fields such as medicine, science and literature. The winner gets both a small trophy and money. To remember Alfred Nobel, the awards are given on December 10th which is the day he died.

Two Egyptian people won the Nobel Prize : Naguib Mahfouz in 1988 for writing. He wrote 34 novels and more than 300 short stories. Ahmed Zewail got it in 1999 for chemistry. He invented the femto second.

a. Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. The main idea of the passage is about the life of

a. Naguib Mahfouz

b. Ahmed Zewail

c. Alfred Nobel

d. Alfred's father

2. Alfred Nobel died in when he was 63.

a. Egypt

b. Sweden

c. England

d. Italy

3. Naguib Mahfouz was the Egyptian to get Nobel prize.

a. second

b. last

c. first

d. only

b. Answer the following questions :

4. Do you think that Nobel prizes are important ? Why / Why not ?

Yes, they are because they encouraged people to help the world.

5. What would happen if Alfred's father didn't get a good job ?

Alfred Nobel won't go to school.

6. Summarize the last paragraph of the text in one sentence.

The Egyptian won the Nobel Prize.

C. Vocabulary & Structure

4 Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. My father is my , I admire him so much.

a. hire

b. worker

c. hero

d. worker

2. "....." is the antonym of "endanger".

a. Dirty

b. Safe

c. Bad

d. High

3. The suffix gives the adjective of the word "colour".

a. -ment

b. -ness

c. -ful

d. -tion

4. The is the person who sees the event first and reports it.

a. witness

b. cook

c. nurse

d. carpenter

5. The synonym of the word "....." is "reduce".

a. increase

b. decrease

c. knock

d. rise

6. The prefix can give the antonym of the word "ability".

a. im-

b. re-

c. ir-

d. dis-

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets :

- The boy said that he (doesn't) go to the club the day before. *didn't*
- In the future, I think we won't (had) as many cars on the roads. *have*
- My friend (are) going to work as a teacher when he is older. *is*
- Mr Ayman said that it (has) been fantastic. *had*
- Our team will be able (win) the match. *To win*

D. Writing

6 Write ONE HUNDRED and TEN (110) words on the following :

"A review about your dream job"

Mr. Ahmed Sheta
م. أحمد شتا

Units

7, 8 & 9

A. Language Functions

1 Finish the following dialogue :

Tamer is asking Hassan about what he is interested in.

Tamer : How are you, Hassan ? What are you interested in ?

Hassan : I'm fine. (1) *I am interested in reading.*

Tamer : (2) *Where do you enjoy reading?*

Hassan : I enjoy reading at the library.

Tamer : (3) *What is this book about*

Hassan: This book is about habitats of animals.

Tamer : Do you mean where animals live ?

Hassan: (4) *Yes, of course.*

Tamer : Can I borrow this book, please ?

Hassan: (5) *ok, I will lend it to you.*

B. Reading comprehension

2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list :

have - alive - live - called - has - desert

The camel is a very useful animal for (1) *desert* travellers. It (2) *has* the ability to stay (3) *alive* in the desert without food and water for a long time so, it is (4) *called* the ship of the desert. The camel uses the fat as a source of energy during its long journeys in the desert.

3 Read the following text, then answer the questions :

Visitors to Egypt should visit Aswan, in the south of Egypt. All the guidebooks say that it is a wonderful place to spend a holiday. You can visit the Nubian Museum there. Many important and historical things were moved to the museum in the 1960s. You should visit Aswan's bazaars, too. Many things are sold here, for example clothes, nuts, fruits, flowers and baskets.

Everyone should also take a trip on one of feluccas to see the beautiful River Nile. Many tourists visit the amazing nearby temples of Philae and Kalabsha. You should take a good camera. Many photographs are taken at Elephantine Island. It has this name because the rocks next to the island look like elephants that are swimming in the Nile. There is a tourist information centre near the railway station. The people there can help you to find a hotel.

The best time to come is in the winter, when the temperature is about 25°C, or less if there is a cool breeze. There is little rain in Aswan. Fewer tourists visit in the summer because it is very hot.

a. Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

- The passage is about a recommendation to visit
a. Alexandria b. Luxor c. Matrouh d. Aswan
- Many important and historical things were moved to the museum in the
a. 1970s b. 1980s c. 1950s d. 1960s
- Aswan is located in the of Egypt.
a. north b. south c. west d. east

b. Answer the following questions :

- What do you think the best time to visit Aswan is ?
The best time in winter
- Where is the tourist information centre ?
it's near the railway station
- Summarize the first paragraph in one sentence.
why should Tourists come to Aswan ?

C. Vocabulary & Structure

4 Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

- There are a lot of trees and heavy rain in
a. deserts b. rainforests c. lakes d. mountains
- The synonym of the word "well-known" is ".....".
a. unknown b. unclear c. famous d. clever
- To get the antonym of "possible" we use the prefix
a. in- b. un- c. dis- d. im-
- A is a person who researches and writes news articles.
a. web designer b. photographer c. journalist d. radio presenter
- We use the suffix "....." to form the adverb of "loud".
a. -ness b. -able c. -ly d. -ful
- The High Dam helped us to the water of the Nile.
a. damage b. control c. waste d. leave

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets :

1. Do you enjoy (watch) TV ? *watching*
2. The letters are (send) by Salma. *Sent*
3. Sama should avoid (to play) in the street. *playing*
4. Who was the wall (paint) by ? *Painted*
5. If she trained well, she (will) win the race. *would*

D. Writing

6 Write ONE HUNDRED and TEN (110) words on the following :

"A review about air pollution"

Mr. Ahmed Sheta
أحمد شتا

Units

10, 11 & 12

A. Language Functions

1 Finish the following dialogue :

Abdullah and Ali are talking about their future jobs.

Abdullah : Hello Ali, can I ask you some questions ?

Ali : Hello, Abdullah. (1) *Yes, of course*

Abdullah : What would you like to do in the future ?

Ali : (2) *I would like to be a doctor like my father.*

Abdullah : (3) *Where does a doctor work?*

Ali : He works in a hospital.

Abdullah : (4) *Why do you want to be a doctor?*

Ali : To help sick people. What about you ?

Abdullah : (5) *I want to be an engineer.*

Ali : An engineer is a great job.

B. Reading comprehension

2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list :

are - provide - paper - water - number - is

Wood from trees (1) is used to make (2) Paper, furniture and other goods of daily use so a large (3) number of trees are cut down every day to cover these needs. Also trees (4) provide us with materials for food, clothes and medicines.

3 Read the following text, then answer the questions :

Sham el-Nessim means smelling the breeze and it is celebrated all over Egypt on a Monday in April or May. The festival started in about 2700 BCE. The ancient Egyptian year had three seasons. Sham el-Nessim was held to celebrate the start of spring. Sham el-Nessim isn't celebrated in any other country.

Today, Sham el-Nessim is a holiday and families go out to enjoy the fresh spring air. The spring air is very good for you ! People often have a picnic in the country, in parks or along the Nile.

Special food is eaten at Sham el-Nessim. Traditionally, boiled eggs are eaten for breakfast. Eggs are decorated in bright colours by children. They usually paint the eggs in the morning and leave them in the sun to dry.

Another traditional food which is eaten on this day is feseekh : fish that is dried with salt. This tradition also dates back to ancient Egyptian times. When people had more fresh fish than they could eat, they put salt on it to preserve it. It is important to buy feseekh from a clean shop so that you are sure that the fish will be good for you.

a. Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. The best title of the passage is ".....".

a. Healthy food

b. A nice holiday

c. Sham el - Nessim

d. The seasons of the year

2. People put on fresh fish to preserve it.

a. sugar

b. tea

c. salt

d. coffee

3. It's important to buy feseekh from a

a. bakery

b. bookshop

c. clean shop

d. dirty shop

b. Answer the following questions :

4. Why do you think that Sham el-Nessim was held ?

To celebrate the beginning of Spring

5. Summarize the second paragraph in one sentence.

How people celebrate Sham el-Nessim?

6. What special food is eaten at Sham el-Nessim ?

feseekh and eggs

C. Vocabulary & Structure

4 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. Ships can wait in for rest and repairs.

a. farms

b. harbours

c. factories

d. space

2. The synonym of the word "cross" is ".....".

a. big

b. angry

c. fantastic

d. pleased

3. To get the adjective of "interest", we add the suffix

a. -able

b. -ing

c. -tion

d. -ness

4. We use the prefix "....." to get the opposite of "natural".

a. il-

b. in-

c. dis-

d. un-

5. The antonym of the word "win" is ".....".

a. lose

b. decide

c. control

d. defend

6. A is a person who researches and writes new articles.

a. photographer

b. journalist

c. scientist

d. radio presenter

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets :

1. Has Seif (try) unusual sports ? tried

2. Mr Helmy said that he (has) found the lost book. had

3. Tamer won't be (been) able to do his homework.

4. He hadn't seen (saw) his wife.

5. She has been doing (do) her maths test.

Model Test

1

A. Language Functions

1 Finish the following dialogue :

Yasmeen and Hoda are talking about Hoda's new mobile phone.

Yasmeen: What a nice mobile ! When did you buy it ?

Hoda : Thanks, Yasmeen. (1) *I bought it yesterday ?*

Yasmeen: (2) *How much is it?*

Hoda : 1200 pounds.

Yasmeen: It's not expensive. Can you come with me to buy one for my dad ?

Hoda : (3) *Yes, of course*

Yasmeen: (4) *When can we go ?*

Hoda : We can go this evening.

Yasmeen: Where can we meet ?

Hoda : (5) *In front of the bank -*

B. Reading Comprehension

2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list :

train - space - dream - dreaming - true - trips

Nora Al Matrooshi has been (1) *dreaming* of going into (2) *space* all her life. Now, her dream has come (3) *true*. The United Arab Emirates has chosen her to (4) *train* with NASA and go on future trips into space. So, what do you need to become an astronaut ?

3 Read the following passage, then answer the questions :

I work for an English language news website. I started at a newspaper, but I think more people read news online now, so I prefer this job. Lots of different journalists send me their articles, and I have to decide which ones are the most important. These will be the first ones that our readers will see.

Before the article goes on the website, I also have to check the facts that are in it. I look at two or three different websites in which I trust to do this. Then I check the writing. Sometimes, there are spelling mistakes or the language.

I studied English and journalism at university. First, I wanted to be a journalist, but then I decided that I preferred this job. It is very interesting because I can look at so many people's articles.

It's not very easy to understand. It's my job to make the article as easy to understand as possible. Finally, I have to choose photographs to go with the article. Sometimes a photographer sends these, but usually we get them from other websites.

a. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- The writer usually gets photographs from
a. photographers b. other websites
c. journalists d. engineers
- The writer of the article is a/an
a. editor b. camera operator
c. web designer d. investigator
- What is the best title for this passage?
a. Studying at university. b. The job of an editor.
c. The job of a photographer. d. Disadvantages of journalism.

b. Answer the following questions:

- What did the writer study at the university?
He studied English and Journalism
- What do you think the writer works for?
for a website an online news
- Summarize the last paragraph in one sentence.
The job of the editor to make articles easy to understand.

C. Vocabulary and Structure

4 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- are the habitats that have large green areas and no mountains.
a. Deserts b. Grasslands c. Polar areas d. Coastal areas
- This huge desert starts on the western side of the River Nile. The word "huge" can be replaced by
a. tiny b. small c. enormous d. ugly

3. To change the word "coast" into an adjective, we add the suffix
 a. -al b. -ing c. -ed d. -s
4. To get the verb of the word "danger," we add the prefix
 a. ir- b. dis- c. en- d. un-
5. The antonym of the word "endanger" is ".....".
 a. remote b. safe c. near d. far
6. The green initiative was set up in 2007 to solve the problem of
 a. world b. desertification c. seedlings d. landscape

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. A report about endangered animals and plants (publish) last year.
was published
2. If families (collect) their paper, plastic and metal, we will pay them for it.
collect
3. We won't (saving) water if we take long showers.
save
4. We (use to) waste water, but now we try to save it.
used to
5. We must start (recycle) more rubbish.
recycling

D. Writing

- 6 Write ONE HUNDRED and TEN (110) words on the following :**
 "A review of the problem of desertification"

Mr. Ahmed Sheta
 معلم لغة انجليزية

Model Test

2

A. Language Functions

- 1 Finish the following dialogue :**

Amr is at a shop that sells cameras. He wants to buy one for his brother.

Assistant : Can I help you ?

Amr : Of course. I'd like to (1) *buy a camera*

Assistant : We have good cameras. This one is very good.

Amr : (2) ?
How much is it?

Assistant : It's only 2500 pounds.

Amr : Oh, it's very expensive. (3) *How about this one?*

Assistant : That one isn't expensive. It's 1350 pounds.

Amr : (4) *ok, I will buy it.*

Assistant : How can you pay, sir, in cash or by credit card?

Amr : (5) *I can pay in cash*

B. Reading Comprehension

2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list :

islands - mountains - grasslands - find - found - control

We can (1) *Find* the mongoose in Africa, Asia and parts of Europe. It lives in forests, wetlands or (2) *grassland* under the ground or rocks. In the 1800s, mongooses were taken to live in several (3) *islands* in Hawaii and the Caribbean to (4) *control* the rate of populations there.

3 Read the following passage, then answer the questions :

In the next ten to 20 years, life will be very different compared to life today. The way we study and the way we work will all be different. People like you or me will be able to go into space, but the biggest change will be at work. Soon, robots will be able to do most of the jobs.

Robots can already think for themselves. With the right computer programs, robot journalists will be able to write sports reviews and newspaper articles. Robots will fly our planes and drive our cars. Robot doctors will soon replace human doctors. You will describe your illness to your robot doctor, which will then be able to look at people with the same illness, and choose the best medicine for you. Robot doctors won't be able to do everything, but I think they will be better than human doctors. We won't be able to stop robots from being a big part of our lives in the future.

a. Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. Robot doctors will soon human doctors.

a. replace

b. take

c. place

d. invite

2. We won't be able to robots from being a big part of our lives in the future.

a. achieve

b. play

c. stop

d. drive

3. The word "illness" in the text can have the meaning of
 a. disease b. freedom c. headache d. change

b. Answer the following questions :

4. How will robot journalists be able to write sports reviews and newspaper articles ?

With the right computer programmer.

5. What is the main idea of the passage ?

The importance of robots

6. Summarize the first paragraph in two sentences.

Life will be different in the future. Robots will replace some humans and do many jobs.

c. Vocabulary and Structure

4 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. is used to make lots of things, including food products and soap.

a. Petrol b. Palm oil c. Olive oil d. Whale oil

2. The synonym of the verb "breathe in" is ".....".

a. inhale b. exhale c. breathe out d. take out

3. The opposite of "advantages" is ".....".

a. pros b. disadvantages c. merits d. productions

4. Ali is working as a/an in a supermarket.

a. player b. assistant c. engineer d. firefighter

5. The adjective of the word "success" can be formed by adding the suffix

a. -ment b. -ful c. -tion d. -ness

6. To give the opposite of the adjective "expensive", we add the prefix

a. dis- b. ir- c. un- d. in-

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets :

1. The name for the Sahara Desert (take) from the Arabic language.
is taken
2. What (you do) if you don't pass your exams this year ?
will you do
3. We all enjoy (to have) new mobile phones.
having
4. Ahmed (doesn't) use to like cheese, but he loves it now !
didn't use to
5. If I (have) more time, I would read more books.
had

D. Writing

- 6** Write ONE HUNDRED and TEN (110) words on the following :
 "A review about a species of an animal or a bird"

.....

.....

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.....

Model Test

3

Mr. Ahmed Sheta
 معلم لغة إنجليزية

A. Language Functions

- 1** Finish the following dialogue :

Sami and Hani are talking about spending the mid-year holiday.

Sami : Hi ! Where will you spend the mid-year holiday ?

Hani : In Aswan. (1) *Why will you go to Aswan?*

Sami : Well, the weather is fine in Aswan. Who will you go with ?

Hani : (2) *I will go with my family.*

Sami : (3) *Where will you stay ?*

Hani : We will stay at my uncle's house.

Sami : How long will you stay there ?

Hani : (4) *We will stay for two weeks.*

Sami : Have a nice trip!

Hani : (5) *Thank you.*

B. Reading Comprehension

- 2** Read and complete the text with words from the following list :

lanes - solar - would - will - protect - lunar

It's important to help (1) *Protect* the environment, but we (2) *will* be able to get all of our energy from (3) *Solar* farms and wind turbines for many years. We will need to build more of them. We will also need more cycle (4) *lanes* in cities so people will be able to travel without using energy at all.

3 Read the following passage, then answer the questions :

Borneo is a beautiful, green island, with rainforests that are the natural habitat of the orangutan. It is also an area where many different plants are found : in one year, more than 52 new species of plants and animals were discovered there.

Unfortunately, the rainforests are endangered. A study was carried out by researchers, who found that between 2000 and 2017, 14 % of the rainforests were lost to deforestation. Trees were planted on the land to use for palm oil. In addition, roads were built, and the result was that a large part of the orangutans' natural habitat was destroyed.

Deforestation is still continuing today, as palm oil becomes more and more popular around the world. We really have to do something to save the endangered orangutans and our rainforests.

a. Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

- Deforestation means that there are trees in rainforests.
a. bigger b. more c. fewer d. smaller
- The rainforests of Borneo are the home of
a. lions b. rats c. cats d. orangutans
- Trees were planted on the land of rainforests to get oil.
a. palm b. olive c. petrol d. diesel

b. Answer the following questions :

- What is the best title for the passage ?
The Problem of deforestation
- Do you think deforestation is good or bad for orangutans ? Why ?
I think it is bad because it make them
lose their habit
- How many new species of plants and animals were discovered in Borneo ?
More than 52

C. Vocabulary and Structure

4 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

- is a group of animals or plants of the same kind.
a. Space b. Species c. Spice d. Peace
- The antonym of the adverb "definitely" is ".....".
a. certainly b. probably c. unlikely d. undoubtedly

3. Salma always puts away her toys. The meaning of the verb "put away" is ".....".
 a. fill b. complete c. tidy d. leave
4. To get the adjective of the verb "reuse", we add the suffix
 a. - y b. - al c. - able d. - ly
5. The prefix "....." means again.
 a. re- b. dis- c. un- d. ir-
6. I think the internet is a/an of modern technology.
 a. apple b. shape c. tape d. wonder

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets :

1. I'm really tired because I (revise) all night for my test. *have been revising*
2. Lama's family (go) to England for a holiday if it was cheaper. *would go*
3. He used to (played) football for AC Milan and other teams. *play*
4. Ahmed has chosen (study) maths at university. *To study*
5. These habitats are always cold and are often (cover) by ice. *Covered*

D. Writing

- 6 Write ONE HUNDRED and TEN (110) words on the following :**
 "A short story of a problem you faced concerning pollution"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Mr. Ahmed
 محمد أحمد

Model Test

4

A. Language Functions

- 1 Finish the following dialogue :**

Nader is talking to his father about his blog.

Nader : I am trying to start a blog, my dad. What's your opinion ?

Father : That's a good idea. (1) *What is it about ?*

Nader : It's about diving.

Father : (2) *Have you got any photos for the blog ?*

Nader : Yes, of course. I have taken a lot of photos with the phone camera for my blog.

Father: What is a good place for diving in Egypt ?

Nader : (3) Hurghada is the best place for diving?

Father: What can you see underwater when you go diving ?

Nader : (4) we can see coral reefs and beautiful fish . What about going to Hurghada next summer ?

Father: (5) It's a good idea

B. Reading Comprehension

2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list :

environment - travel - driverless - be - being - moon

In the future, (1) driverless cars will change our lives. We will (2) be able to (3) travel anywhere without touching the controls or even looking at the road ! They will also be better for the (4) environment because they will be electric.

3 Read the following passage, then answer the questions :

The best thing you can do for your body is to exercise. However, how much is enough ? Not everyone agrees on exactly how much people should exercise each day. Some people think that doing simple things like cleaning the house and walking are helpful. Other people do heavy exercise every day such as running or swimming.

One thing experts agree on is that any kind of exercise is good for you. Along with exercise, having a healthy diet can make you healthy.

Foods like vegetables and fruits should be eaten several times each day. It is also important to eat foods high in fiber such as beans, grain, fruits and vegetables. Fiber helps your body to digest the food you eat. It also helps your body in other ways such as decreasing the chance of getting some cancers, heart disease and diabetes مرض السكر .

a. Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. The best title for the passage is "....." .

a. Vegetables and fruits

b. Heart disease and diabetes

c. How to stay healthy

d. Heavy exercises

2. To decrease the chance of heart disease, we should have foods high in

- a. sugar b. fiber c. beans d. protein

3. Cancer and diabetes are

- a. diseases b. exercises c. fruits d. activities

b. Answer the following questions :

4. How much exercise is needed each day to keep fit ?

At least some exercise daily.

5. Why is fiber so important in our bodies ?

It helps the body to digest food.

6. Summarize the last paragraph in one sentence.

The importance of fiber for body

C. Vocabulary and Structure

4 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. A/An is a person who studies stars and planets.

- a. spaceman b. astronaut c. astronomer d. astrologer

2. Solar energy is a clean type of energy. The antonym of "clean" is ".....".

- a. dirty b. cheap c. clear d. harmful

3. We add the suffix "....." to the verb "sustain" to turn it into an adjective.

- a. -al b. -able c. -ment d. -tion

4. "Pass" has the same meaning of "....." in.

- a. take b. keep c. succeed d. break

5. The prefix "re-" in the word "renewable" means

- a. low b. again c. against d. opposite

6. The antonym of the word "large" is ".....".

- a. giant b. tiny c. enormous d. huge

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets :

1. You should avoid sitting (to sit) on that wall because it is dangerous.

2. Our beaches are visited (visiting) by thousands of tourists every year.

3. will (Does) Dina speak good English if her parents move to Canada ?

4. My grandparents didn't use (don't) use to send emails. They wrote letters.

5. Fewer people wouldn't (won't) live in Cairo if it were not by the River Nile.

D. Writing

- 6 Write ONE HUNDRED and TEN (110) words on the following :
"A biography of a famous volunteer"

Mr. Ahmed Sheta
م. أحمد شتا

Model Test

5

A. Language Functions

- 1 Finish the following dialogue :

A tourist is buying a ticket at a railway station.

Assistant: Good afternoon. What can I do for you ?

Tourist : Good afternoon. (1) I want to buy a ticket

Assistant : (2) Single or return .

Tourist : A return ticket, please. I'm coming back from Luxor on Tuesday.

Assistant : That's 100 LE.

Tourist : When will the next train leave ?

Assistant : (3) The next train leaves at — P-m

Tourist : (4) Which platform does the train leave

Assistant : The train leaves from platform 4.

Tourist : (5) Thank you

B. Reading Comprehension

- 2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list :

view - play - study - go - going - entrance

New Alamein City is (1) going to be a beautiful, modern city with apartments, hotels, restaurants and parks. There will be three universities, so, it will be a great place to (2) study. At the (3) entrance of the city, there will be two big towers, called the Gate Towers. They will be 170 metres tall and have a great (4) view. I'd like to live there one day !

3 Read the following passage, then answer the questions :

One day, two friends were walking through a forest when a lion ran after them. One of them rushed to the nearest tree and climbed it as fast as he could. He forgot his friend. He thought only of himself. His friend threw himself to the ground and pretended that he was dead. When the lion came close to him, he laid very still and didn't move. The lion smelt him and touched his ear, then it went away. The boy who was under the tree waited for a little then he called the friend who was still on the tree : "It's all right now, the lion had gone, you can come down. "His frightened friend came down and said : "The lion puts its nose very close to your ear, what did it say ?" His friend laughed a lot and said it told me to look for another friend because a friend who runs away when there is danger is not a real friend.

a. Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

- The second friend wasn't a one.
 a. real b. dangerous c. harmful d. dirty
- The best title for the passage is ".....".
 a. wild animals b. insects
 c. adventure d. friendship
- The underlined word "still" means
 a. without moving b. killer
 c. moving d. tired

b. Answer the following questions :

- What happened when the two friends were walking ?
A lion ran after them
- When did the second friend come down ?
When the lion went away and his friend called him.
- Summarise the text in two sentences.
Friendship is the best thing in life.
A true friend is the person who helps us when there is danger

C. Vocabulary and Structure

4 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

- is when an area becomes desert.
 a. Forest b. Desertification c. Dessert d. Resort

2. Our teacher helped us to solve the problem. The noun from "solve" is ".....".
 a. to solve b. solves c. solution d. solved
3. We add the prefix "....." to give the opposite of "agree".
 a. il- b. dis- c. un- d. im-
4. We add the suffix "....." to the verb "advertise" to change it into a noun.
 a. -ion b. -ment c. -ly d. -y
5. When something is ancient, it is very
 a. short b. young c. old d. long
6. "Dead" can give the opposite meaning of ".....".
 a. life b. live c. alive d. leave

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets :

1. If Hamdi keeps practising (to practise) football, he will be fit.
 2. Tarek has a headache because he has been watching (watch) television for too long.
 3. Fatma had never heard Italian before she went (goes) to Rome.
 4. What have you enjoyed (enjoy) most about the unit ?
 5. The lessons were studied (studying) by Hassan yesterday.

D. Writing

- 6 Write ONE HUNDRED and TEN (110) words on the following :**
 "A review of the problem of climate change"

.....

Mr. Ahmed Sheta
 معلم لغة إنجليزية

Model Test

6

A. Language Functions

- 1 Finish the following dialogue :**

Marwan and Yaseen are speaking about the latest technology.

Yaseen : What are you reading, Marwan ?

Marwan : (1) I'm reading a magazine article.

Yaseen : (2) What is the article about?

Marwan: The magazine article is about modern technology especially in the field of computer, the internet and mobiles.

Yaseen: (3) How many people who use the internet

Marwan: In Egypt there are about 50 million people using the internet.

Yaseen: Can you tell me about the importance of the internet?

Marwan: (4) Yes, we use it to read books

Yaseen: Do you like reading e-books?

Marwan: (5) Yes, I like reading e-books

B. Reading Comprehension

2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list:

germination - up - absorb - burn - Deforestation - down

Climate change is caused by greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide. This is made when we (1) burn fossil fuels such as oil. Rubbish in landfill sites makes a greenhouse gas called methane. (2) Deforestation also produces greenhouse gases. Trees (3) absorb carbon dioxide from the air. When we cut (4) down trees, the carbon dioxide stays in the air.

3 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Most people think that smell is the least important of the senses. If you had to lose a sense, this is the one most people would choose.

However, scientists say that your sense of smell is very important for memory. For example, when people smell something, they sometimes remember something from the past which they thought they had forgotten. They probably smelled the same thing at that time.

We also need smell to warn us about bad food that we might eat, or smoke from a fire, for example. People who cannot smell anything often feel sad and find it harder to remember things from the past. It is not a sense that you would want to lose.

a. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. People who cannot smell

a. have fewer memories

b. lose things

c. don't know people's names

d. feel happy

2. Scientist say that the sense of smell is very important for

a. headache

b. sight

c. stomach

d. memory

3. The best title for this passage is ".....".

- a. The importance of smell b. The smell of fire
c. Smell and memory d. The least important sense

b. Answer the following questions :

4. How does smell help people to remember things ?

When they smell something to remember

5. How do you think the smell of smoke can help people ? from the past

It warns if there fire.

6. Summarize the last paragraph in one sentence.

Smell is an import sense that we shouldnt use.

C. Vocabulary and Structure

4 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. A/An is a person who researches and writes news articles.

- a. journalist b. engineer c. receptionist d. photographer

2. Some students designed a robot in my school. The verb "designed" can be replaced by

- a. invented b. invited c. destroyed d. travelled

3. To get an adverb from the word "successful", we add the suffix ".....".

- a. -al b. -ly c. -ment d. -able

4. To get the opposite of the adjective "popular", we add the prefix ".....".

- a. ir- b. im- c. un- d. in-

5. Our country is interested in building more houses in new cities. The word "building" can be the antonym of ".....".

- a. creating b. constructing
c. destroying d. firing

6. The helps us a lot to see things that are far away.

- a. telescope b. microscope c. web page d. rocket

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets :

1. He (will) study English tomorrow. It's his plan.

is going to

2. What job (would) you do when you leave university ?

will

3. Injy (going) to study engineering. That's her intention.

is going

4. Many houses (built) in coastal areas nowadays.

are built

5. Lamiaa (told) that she wanted to go to the new water park.

said

1 Synonyms and Antonyms

مترادفات ومتضادات

الكلمة Word	المرادف Synonym	المضاد Antonym/opposite
cause سبب	reason	effect / result نتيجة
strange غريب	unusual-unfamiliar	usual / familiar عادي - مألوف
local محلي	native	foreigner / stranger أجنبي
top قمة	peak	bottom قاع
protect يحمي	reserve - save	endanger يعرض للخطر
natural طبيعي	normal	unnatural غير طبيعي
huge كبير (الحجم)	massive-enormous	tiny صغير (الحجم)
bright صافي - رائق	clear	polluted ملوث
national وطني - قومي	public	non-national غير وطني
destroy يدمر	damage	save ينقذ
unkind قاسي	cruel	kind طيب
hard صعب	difficult	easy سهل
terrible فظيع - شنيع	very bad - awful	amazing مذهش
warm دافئ	quite hot	cool معتدل البرودة
wet مبتل	rainy	dry جاف
surprise يدهش - يفاجئ	amaze	expect يتوقع
find out يكتشف	discover	hide - ignore يخبي - يتجاهل
in danger معرض للخطر	endangered - unsafe	safe - protected آمن - محمي
famous مشهور	popular	unknown غير معروف
lucky محظوظ	fortunate	unpopular غير مشهور
ancient قديم - عتيق	old	unlucky غير محظوظ
active نشيط	energetic-lively	modern حديث
thick سميك	heavy	inactive - lazy غير نشيط - كسول
ill مريض	sick	thin رقيق - دقيق
alone بمفرده	single - solo	well بصحة جيدة
organise ينظم - يرتب	arrange	accompanied مصاحب
suitable مناسب	appropriate	disarrange يعثر
deliver يسلم - يوصل	carry / bring	unsuitable غير مناسب
useful مفيد	good	take / receive يأخذ / يستلم
form يكون	make	useless غير مفيد
		destroy / damage يدمر / يحطم

2 Prefixes & Suffixes

مقاطع بادئة ونهاية

Prefix / Suffix	الوظيفة Function	أمثلة Examples
re -	يقوم بالفعل مرة ثانية	rewrite يعيد كتابة
un -	تعطى عكس المعنى	unusually على غير العادة
- ion	تكون الاسم من الفعل	location موقع invention اختراع
- ern	تكون الصفة من الاسم	western غربى
en -	تكون الفعل من الاسم	endanger يعرض للخطر
- al	تكون صفة من الاسم	natural طبيعى coastal ساحلى national قومى
- ly	تكون الظرف من الصفة	quickly بسرعة mainly بشكل أساسى
un-	تعطى عكس المعنى	unkind قاسى unhappy حزين - غير سعيد
-y	تحويل الاسم إلى صفة	lucky محظوظ healthy صحى windy عاصف rainy ممطر
-ing	تكون الصفة من الفعل	amazing مدهش including متضمن - شامل
- able	تحويل الفعل إلى صفة	suitable مناسب - ملائم
- al	تكون الصفة من الاسم	informational إعلامى - إخبارى
- ance	تكون الاسم من الفعل	appearance المظهر الخارجى

ادرس هذه التعريفات Study these definitions

air pollution (n)	damage caused to the air by chemicals and waste تلوث الهواء
landfill site (n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a place where people leave rubbish on the land• a place where rubbish is taken, often to be buried under the ground موقع مقلب النفايات
melting ice (n)	a problem in the Arctic and Antarctic because of global warming ذوبان الثلوج

deforestation (n)	when all the trees in an area are cut down	إزالة الغابات
warmer seas	something that can kill coral reefs (ارتفاع درجة حرارة البحار)	احترار البحار
keep (v)	to continue doing or do again and again	يبقى / يظل
absorb (ed) (v)	to take in liquid or gases through a surface	يمتص
fossil fuel (n)	natural material such as petrol and oil that you can burn for energy	الوقود الحفري
methane (n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a greenhouse gas that is made from landfill sites a natural gas often produced by animals and dead plants 	غاز الميثان
renewable energy (n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clean energy from the sun or wind natural energy that doesn't disappear or burn when you use it 	طاقة متجددة
solar energy (n)	the energy we get from the sun	الطاقة الشمسية
climate change (n)	how the Earth's weather changes	التغير المناخي
seagrass (n)	a plant which lives in the sea, usually near the coast	عشب البحر
slow down (n)	reduce how fast something goes	يبطئ
farming (n)	the business of growing crops and looking after animals for food	الزراعة
avoid (v)	deliberately stay away from someone or something بتعمد	يتجنب / يمتنع
carbon dioxide (n)	a gas which we breathe out and which is produced by burning fossil fuels	غاز ثاني أكسيد الكربون
greenhouse gas (n)	a gas in the air such as carbon dioxide which can cause global warming	غاز الاحتباس الحراري
fabric	cloth or material which can be used to make clothes, bags, etc.	قماش
ink	a liquid used in pens or printers for writing, drawing, etc.	حبر
loom	a machine used for weaving	النول
thread	a long piece of cotton, silk, etc. which people can use to sew or make clothes	خيط
weaver	a person who makes cloth by weaving	حائك / نساج

weaving

the art of making cloth by crossing threads using a special machine

حرفة النسيج

printer cartridge

a piece of plastic which contains and supplies ink for a printer

حبارة

1

Synonyms and Antonyms**مترادفات ومتضادات**

الكلمة Word	المترادف Synonym	المضاد Antonym/opposite
pass ينجح في - يجتاز	succeed in	fail يفشل / يرسب
keep يستمر في	continue	stop يتوقف
breathe in يستنشق	inhale	breathe out يزفر (يخرج الزفير)
absorb يمتص	take in - soak up	emit يبعث - يصدر
avoid يبتعد - يتجنب	stop	allow / face يسمح / يواجه
die يموت	pass away	live يعيش
below أسفل	under - down	above فوق
connect يربط - يتصل	attach - associate	disconnect/separate يفصل
wrong خطأ	incorrect	right صواب
broken مكسور	smashed - damaged	unbroken غير منكسر (سليم)
traditional تقليدي	classic	modern حديث / عصري
naturally بشكل طبيعي	normally	unnaturally بشكل غير طبيعي
attractive جذاب / جميل	beautiful	unattractive/ugly غير جذاب / قبيح
colourful ملون - زاهي الألوان	bright	plain / pale سادة / شاحب
safe آمن	protected	dangerous خطير
begin يبدأ	start	endangered معرض للخطر
suitable مناسب - ملائم	convenient	finish ينتهي
		غير مناسب / غير ملائم unsuitable

2

Prefixes & Suffixes**مقاطع بادئة ونهاية**

Prefix / Suffix	الوظيفة Function	أمثلة Examples
non –	تكون العكس	non-renewable غير متجدد
re –	يقوم بأداء الفعل مرة ثانية	recycle يعيد تدوير

- al	تكون الصفة من الاسم	environmental بيئي electrical كهربى
- ing	تكون اسم من فعل	farming الزراعة
- ion	تكون اسم من فعل	pollution تلوث
- able	تكون صفة من فعل	renewable متجدد
-ive	تكون الصفة من الفعل	attractive جذاب
-er	تكون الاسم من الفعل	speaker متحدث weaver حائك / نساج
-ful	تكون الصفة من الاسم	careful حريص
- al	تحول الاسم إلى صفة	traditional تقليدى
- ed	تكون الصفة من الفعل	connected متصل - مرتبط
- ful	تكون الصفة من الاسم	colourful زاهى الألوان
dis-	تعطى عكس المعنى	disappear يختفى
re -	تعطى معنى تكرار الفعل مرة ثانية	reuse يعيد إستخدام
-ous	تكون الصفة من الاسم	dangerous خطير

Study these definitions ادرس هذه التعريفات

bamboo cup	a cup made from a tall, strong grass (مصنوع من الخيزران) كوب بامبو
bamboo(n)	a tall tropical استوائي plant with hollow مجوف stems ساق that is used for making furniture الخيزران
energy-saving light bulb (adj)	a glass object that uses less electricity than usual to give light مصباح إضاءة
reusable(adj)	able to be used again يمكن إعادة استخدامه
battery(n)	something that gives power to a machine, toy, car, etc. بطارية
light bulb(n)	a glass object that you put in lights, which changes electricity into light مصباح إضاءة
sustainable(adj)	causing little or no damage to the environment مستدام - صديق للبيئة

crops(n)	plants that we grow on farms	محاصيل
mangrove tree(n)	a small tree with roots above the ground, which grows in or near the coast or rivers	شجرة المانجروف (القرم)
seedling (n)	a small plant which has started to grow from a seed	شتلة - نبتة
rising sea level	when the sea becomes higher because climate change melts the ice at the poles (القطبين)	ارتفاع مستوى البحر
create	make or produce	يُبدع - ينتج
desertification	- when an area becomes a desert - changing an area into desert	التصحّر
region	an area of a country	منطقة
initiative	something to improve a difficult situation	مبادرة
solar farm	an area with many solar panels that provide electricity	محطة توليد طاقة شمسية
air conditioning	a machine that makes the air in a room stay cool or warm	تكييف الهواء
destroy	damage something so badly that you cannot repair it	يدمر
promise	say you will do something	يوعد
power	- something you are able to do well - a special ability to do something	قوة/ طاقة
produce	make or create	ينتج
remote control	a machine that you can control from far away	جهاز التحكم عن بعد
interrupt	if you interrupt someone, you speak to stop someone else from speaking	يقاطع الكلام
landscape	a view showing an area of land	منظر طبيعي
rechargeable batteries	something that gives power to machine, toy and which you can continue to add energy to, so they continue to work	بطاريات قابلة لإعادة الشحن
source	a person, thing or place that gives information	مصدر

1 Synonyms and Antonyms

مترادفات ومتضادات

الكلمة Word	المترادف Synonym	المضاد Antonym/opposite
save يحفظ	keep	waste يهدر
higher أكثر	more	lower / less أقل
little صغير السن	young	old كبير السن - عجوز
provide يزود - يدعم	support / supply	refuse يرفض ignore يتجاهل
sustainable مستدام	maintainable / renewable	unsustainable غير مستدام non-renewable غير متجدد
easy سهل - بسيط	simple	complicated - complex مُعقّد
make يصنع - يُولّد (الكهرباء)	produce/create	destroy - consume يدمر - يستهلك
enormous كبير (الحجم)	huge	small/ tiny صغير (الحجم)
destroy يدمر - يتلف	damage	repair - fix يصلح
agree يوافق	accept	disagree لا يوافق refuse يرفض
beautiful جميل	pretty-lovely	ugly قبيح
advantages مزايا	pros	disadvantages-cons عيوب
dangerous خطير	serious - unsafe	safe آمن
introduction مقدمة	preface	conclusion خاتمة
outside بالخارج	out - outdoors	inside بالداخل
totally كلياً - تماماً	fully - completely	partially جزئياً
possible ممكن - محتمل	probable	impossible مستحيل
include يشمل	contain	exclude يستثنى
reduce يقلل	decrease	increase يزيد

2 Prefixes & Suffixes

مقاطع بادئة ونهاية

Prefix / Suffix	الوظيفة Function	أمثلة Examples
- er	تكوّن الاسم من الفعل	worker عامل
- able	تكوّن الصفة من الفعل	renewable متجدد sustainable مستدام

- tion	تحويل من فعل إلى اسم	organisation مؤسسة
un -	تعطى عكس المعنى	unusual غير عادي
- ling	تعطى معنى صغير	seedling نبتة صغيرة
re -	تكوّن معنى إعادة فعل الشيء	reusable يمكن إعادة استخدامه rechargeable قابل لإعادة الشحن
- al	تكوّن الصفة من الاسم	electrical كهربائي environmental بيئي
- able	تكوّن معنى القدرة أو الإمكانية	renewable متجدد - يمكن تجديده rechargeable يمكن إعادة شحنه suitable مناسب
dis-	تكوّن عكس المعنى	disagree لا يوافق
-ing	تكوّن الصفة من الفعل	living حي - مفعم بالحياة growing متزايد
	تكوّن اسم من الفعل	farming الزراعة fishing الصيد

Study these definitions ادرس هذه التعريفات

astronaut	a person who travels into space	رائد فضاء
astronomer	a person who studies the stars and planets	عالم فلك
gravity	a force which attracts things or people to the centre of the Earth	الجاذبية الأرضية
satellite	a machine in space that goes around the Earth to send or collect information	قمر صناعي

researcher	a person who studies something carefully	باحث / دارس
space station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a large spacecraft where people live and work a large satellite going around the Earth where astronauts can live and work to study space 	محطة فضاء مركبة فضاء
telescope	a piece of equipment you use to see things that are far away	تلسكوب
lens	a piece of glass used in cameras or on glasses, that can make things look bigger or smaller	عدسة
orbit	to move around a star or planet	يدور في مدار
solar system	all the planets and their moons which go around the sun	النظام الشمسي / المجموعة الشمسية
braces	something that people can wear to make their teeth straight	تقويم أسنان - دعامة
GPS	a system (Global Positioning System) for finding how to find something or to get to a place using satellites	نظام تحديد المواقع
helmet	a special hard hat used to protect the head	خوذة
satellite receiver	a machine which can receive or read information that is sent by a satellite	جهاز استقبال القمر الصناعي
sensor	something which can measure small amounts of light, heat, sound, etc.	جهاز استشعار
signal	information or an instruction that is sent by sound, light, etc.	إشارة
wireless	able to use the internet without wires	لاسلكي
toiler	someone who is working hard	مكافح - مجتهد
grain	a seed or seeds from a plant such as wheat	حبوب

1 Synonyms and Antonyms

مترادفات ومتضادات

الكلمة Word	المرادف Synonym	المضاد Antonym/opposite
accurate دقيق	correct / exact	inaccurate غير دقيق
correct صحيح	right / true	incorrect / false خاطئ
specific مُعَيَّن / مُحدَّد	particular/certain	non-specific غير محدد / معين
recently حديثاً / مؤخراً	lately	previously - anciently سابقاً - قديماً
modern حديث / عصري	new/up-to-date	old/ancient قديم

far away	بعيد - ناء	remote - distant	close - nearby	قريب
alive	حي	living	dead	ميت
popular	شائع / منتشر	common/well-known	unpopular	غير شائع
useless	عديم الفائدة	worthless - valueless	useful	مفيد
allow	يُمكن - يسمح	let	stop/prevent	يمنع
comfortable	مريح	relaxing	uncomfortable	غير مريح
pass	يجتاز	succeed in	fail	يفشل
send	يرسل	deliver	receive	يستلم
huge	ضخم	enormous/massive	tiny	صغير (الحجم)
bright	لامع/ساطع	shiny - sparking	dull - pale	باهت - معتم
stay	يبقى/يظل	remain	leave	يفادر
difficult	صعب/معقد	hard/complex	easy	سهل
possible	ممكن/مستطاع	probable	impossible	مستحيل
public	عام	general	private	خاص

2 Prefixes & Suffixes

مقاطع بادئة ونهاية

Prefix / Suffix	الوظيفة Function	أمثلة Examples
a -	تكون الصفة من الفعل	alive حي
un -	تعطي عكس المعنى	unpopular غير محبوب / غير معروف unsuccessful غير ناجح
- ion	تكون الاسم من الفعل	collection مجموعة
in -	تكون العكس	incorrect غير صحيح
- ly	تحول الصفة إلى ظرف	successfully بنجاح carefully بحرص - بعناية
- ian	تكون الصفة من الاسم	Italian إيطالي (الجنسية)
- ful	تكون الصفة من الفعل	useful مفيد
- less	تكون الصفة من الاسم	wireless لاسلكي
- er	تكون الاسم من الفعل	receiver جهاز استقبال
- ese	تكون الصفة من الاسم أو الجنسية من اسم البلد	Japanese ياباني (الجنسية)
- ion	تكون الاسم من الفعل	communication الاتصال - التواصل
im -	تكون عكس المعنى	impossible مستحيل
- ing	تكون الصفة من الفعل	amazing مذهش

ادرس هذه التعريفات Study these definitions

media	newspapers, magazines, radio, television, the internet, and other forms of communication that give news	الإعلام
camera operator (n)	• a person who controls a television camera • a person whose job is to film things for television, film, etc.	مصور تليفزيوني
journalist (n)	a person who researches and writes news articles	صحفي
newsreader (n)	a person whose job is to read the news on TV or radio	قارئ أخبار
photographer (n)	a person whose job is to take photographs	مصور فوتوغرافي
radio presenter (n)	a person who talks on a radio programme	مقدم برامج إذاعية
web designer (n)	a person who decides how a webpage should look	مصمم مواقع / شبكات
editor	a person whose job is to choose what should be in a newspaper, magazine, etc. and who checks the information and language	رئيس تحرير - محرر
witness	a person who has seen an accident, crime, etc. and can tell the police about it	شاهد
warning	something that tells you about something dangerous or bad that might happen	تحذير
stuck	not able to be moved	عالق

pipe	a long; thin piece of metal or plastic, used to carry water, gas, etc. often under the ground or through buildings	ماسورة
governor	the person who rules a city or an area	محافظ
water park	an amusement park that includes water slides, fountains and swimming pools	ملاهي مائية
recycling	reusing the waste in a useful way	إعادة تدوير / تصنيع
tournament	a series of contests in some sport or game	بطولة - دورة مباريات
broadcast	to send a programme or some information by radio or TV	يُبث (في الإذاعة / التلفزيون)
linguist	a person who specialises in languages	عالم باللغة - لغوي
voice	sound produced by a person when they speak	صوت (بشري)
retire	to leave a job or stop working because of old age	يتقاعد
presenter	a person who presents a programme on the radio or TV	مقدم برامج (إذاعة / تلفزيونية)
apparently	according to what you have heard is true	على ما يبدو - بوضوح
festival	a day or time for people to celebrate something	مهرجان
meeting	a situation when groups of people meet to discuss something	اجتماع
according to	as said by someone or as shown by something	طبقاً لـ

1 Synonyms and Antonyms

مترادفات ومتضادات

Word الكلمة	Synonym المرادف	Antonym/opposite المضاد
normal عادي طبيعي	usual	abnormal - unusual غير طبيعي - غير عادي
exciting شيق - مثير	interesting	boring ممل
famous مشهور	known	infamous - unknown عادي - غير مشهور
true صحيح	right - correct	false - wrong خاطئ
difficult صعب	hard	easy سهل
different مختلف	unusual	similar - same - usual مشابه - معتاد
wonderful رائع	awesome-amazing	bad - terrible رديء - سيئ

normally	بشكل معتاد	ordinarily	untypically - unusually	بشكل غير عادي/غير نمطي
online	على الإنترنت	connected	offline	غير متصل بالإنترنت
cross	غاضب	angry	calm	هادئ
local	محلي	native - national-regional	international	عالمي / دولي
everywhere	في كل مكان	all around - all over	nowhere	لا مكان
interesting	شيق	fascinating	uninteresting - boring	غير شيق - ممل
still	لا يزال	yet	no longer	لم يعد
trust	ثقة	confidence	distrust - doubt	عدم ثقة
special	مميز - خاص	exceptional - unusual	usual - common	عادي - مألوف
remember	يتذكر	keep in mind - recall	forget	ينسى
well-known	معروف - مشهور	famous	unknown	غير معروف / مشهور
noisy	مزعج	loud	quiet	هادئ
win	يفوز	succeed	lose	يخسر
nobody	لا أحد	no one - none	everyone	كل شخص
start	يبدأ	begin	finish - end	ينتهي

2 Prefixes & Suffixes

مقاطع بادئة ونهاية

Prefix / Suffix	الوظيفة Function	أمثلة Examples
re –	يعطى معنى إعادة فعل الشيء	rewrite يعيد كتابة
– er	يحول من فعل إلى اسم	designer مصمم presenter مقدم worker عامل photographer مصور فوتوغرافي climber متسلق
– ing	تحويل من فعل إلى صفة	interesting شيق
– ly	تحويل من فعل إلى ظرف	completely تمامًا - كليًا politely بطريقة مهذبة apparently على ما يبدو
–or	تحويل من فعل إلى اسم	governor محافظ
–al	تحويل من اسم إلى صفة	educational تعليمي cultural ثقافي

Part

1

in-	تعطى عكس الصفة	inexpensive	رخيص
un -	تعطى عكس المعنى	unable	غير قادر
ab -	تعطى عكس المعنى	abnormal	غير طبيعى
- ing	يحول من فعل إلى اسم	warning meeting recycling	تحذير اجتماع إعادة التدوير
- ion	يحول من فعل إلى اسم	pollution	تلوث

ادرس هذه التعريفات Study these definitions

assistant	somebody who helps a person do their job	مساعد
device	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a machine or equipment for a particular job electric equipment that can do a special job 	جهاز
e-sports player	a player of online video games	لاعب رياضات إلكترونية
online learning	education or teaching that you can have on the internet	التعلم عن بعد
robotics engineer	a person whose job is to design or work with robots	مهندس أجهزة إنسان آلي
solution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a way to deal with or answer a puzzle or question a way to solve a problem or answer a question 	حل
3D printer	a machine that can make copies of whole objects	طابعة ثلاثية الأبعاد
temperature	how hot or cold something is	درجة الحرارة
virtual reality	when a computer makes you think that you are in a real place using pictures and sound	الواقع الافتراضي
cycle lane	a special place where people can cycle on roads	حارة ركوب الدراجات / ممشى الدراجات
set up (phr.v)	to start a business	ينشئ / يُقيم
skill (n)	the ability to do something well	مهارة
definitely	certainly, without doubt	بالتأكيد
law	the rules that people in a country or place must follow	قانون
likely	probably going to happen or probably true	محتمل / وارد
probably	almost certain	من المحتمل
control	the ability to make something do what you want	يتحكم في
distance (n)	how much space is between two things	مسافة

internship (n)	when you work, often without pay, to learn about a job فترة تدريب (الامتياز)
marathon (n)	a running race of around 42 kilometres سباق الجري (ماراثون)
professional qualification	something that shows you have special training to do a job مؤهل مهني

1 Synonyms and Antonyms

مترادفات ومتضادات

Word الكلمة	Synonym المرادف	Antonym/opposite المضاد
impossible مستحيل	unbelievable	possible ممكن
difference اختلاف / فرق	variety	similarity تشابه
definitely بالتأكيد	certainly	probably من المحتمل
agree يوافق	accept	disagree / refuse / reject يرفض
land يهبط	come down	take off يتقاع
improve يحسن	develop	damage يدمر
professional محترف	expert	amateur هاو
set up يؤسس	start / organize	finish / stop ينهي / يوقف
online متصل بالإنترنت	connected to the internet	offline غير متصل
protect يحمي	defend / guard	endanger يتعرض للخطر
cheap رخيص	inexpensive	expensive غال الثمن
succeed ينجح	pass / achieve	fail يفشل
leave يغادر	go	arrive / come يصل / يأتي
modern حديث	new / up-to-date	old / ancient قديم / عتيق
ask يسأل - يطلب	inquire	give / reply يعطي / يرد
popular شعبي - معروف	well - known / famous	unknown غير معروف
safe آمن	protected	dangerous / unsafe خطير / غير آمن
rise يرتفع	grow / increase	decline / decrease يُقلل
check يفحص	examine / test	ignore يتجاهل
different مختلف	various	similar / alike متشابه
hurt يؤذي / يؤلم	damage	cure يعالج
ability القدرة	capability	inability عجز / عدم القدرة

2 Prefixes & Suffixes

مقاطع بادئة ونهاية

Prefix / Suffix	الوظيفة Function	أمثلة Examples
- ic	تكون (صفة)	Arabic اللغة العربية heroic بطولي robotic آلي
- able	تكون الصفة من الفعل	renewable متجدد
- ment	تكون الاسم من الفعل	equipment معدات
dis -	تكون عكس المعنى	disappear يختفي disagree يرفض disability إعاقة
- ly	تكون الظرف من الصفة	importantly على نحو مهم completely تمامًا probably من المحتمل
- er	تكون الاسم من الفعل	worker عامل player لاعب printer طابعة
- y	تكون الصفة	healthy صحي windy عاصف
- ant	تكون الاسم من الفعل	assistant مساعد accountant محاسب
mono-	تستخدم بمعنى إحدى	monorail قطار إحدى الخط
re-	يقوم بأداء الفعل مرة ثانية	rewrite يعيد كتابة replay يعيد لعب - يذيع شيء مسجل reuse يعيد استخدام redo يعيد فعل شيء
im -	تعطى عكس المعنى	impossible مستحيل
- y	تكون صفة من اسم	noisy صاخب
- less	تعطى معنى بدون	driverless بدون سائق cashless غير نقدي
-al	تحول الاسم إلى صفة	professional إحترافي / مهني